

# The Journal of **ELECTRICAL WORKERS** AND OPERATORS

RECORDING · THE · ELECTRICAL · ERA

VOL. XXXI

WASHINGTON, D. C., AUGUST, 1932

NO. 8





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## EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

International President, H. H. BROACH,  
1200 15th St., N. W., Washington,  
D. C.

International Secretary, G. M. BUG-  
NIAZET, 1200 15th St., N. W., Wash-  
ington, D. C.

International Treasurer, W. A. HOGAN,  
647 South Sixth Ave., Mt. Vernon,  
N. Y.

## VICE PRESIDENTS

First District E. INGLES  
R. R. 3, London, Ont., Can.

Second District CHAS. KEAVENEY  
Box 248, Lynn, Mass.

Third District EDW. F. KLOTER  
1200 15th St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

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Box 185, Youngstown, Ohio

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7230 N. 4th Ave., Birmingham, Ala.

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Seventh District C. F. OLIVER  
1045 King St., Denver, Colo.

Eighth District J. L. MCBRIDE  
165 James St., Labor Temple,  
Winnipeg, Can.

## TELEPHONE OPERATORS' DEPARTMENT

President JULIA O'CONNOR  
5 Boylston Place, Boston, Mass.

Secretary MARY BRADY  
5 Boylston Place, Boston, Mass.

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## Magazine Chat

An editorial office becomes an intelligence office. It is sensitive to changes in its readers' minds. It is as if the editor's office were connected by nerves of human fiber with its thousands of readers.

We have been pleased during the last few weeks with the way our membership has made this office feel its loyalty and sturdy allegiance to the union cause. This has been shown in many ways, subtle and open. It is heartening.

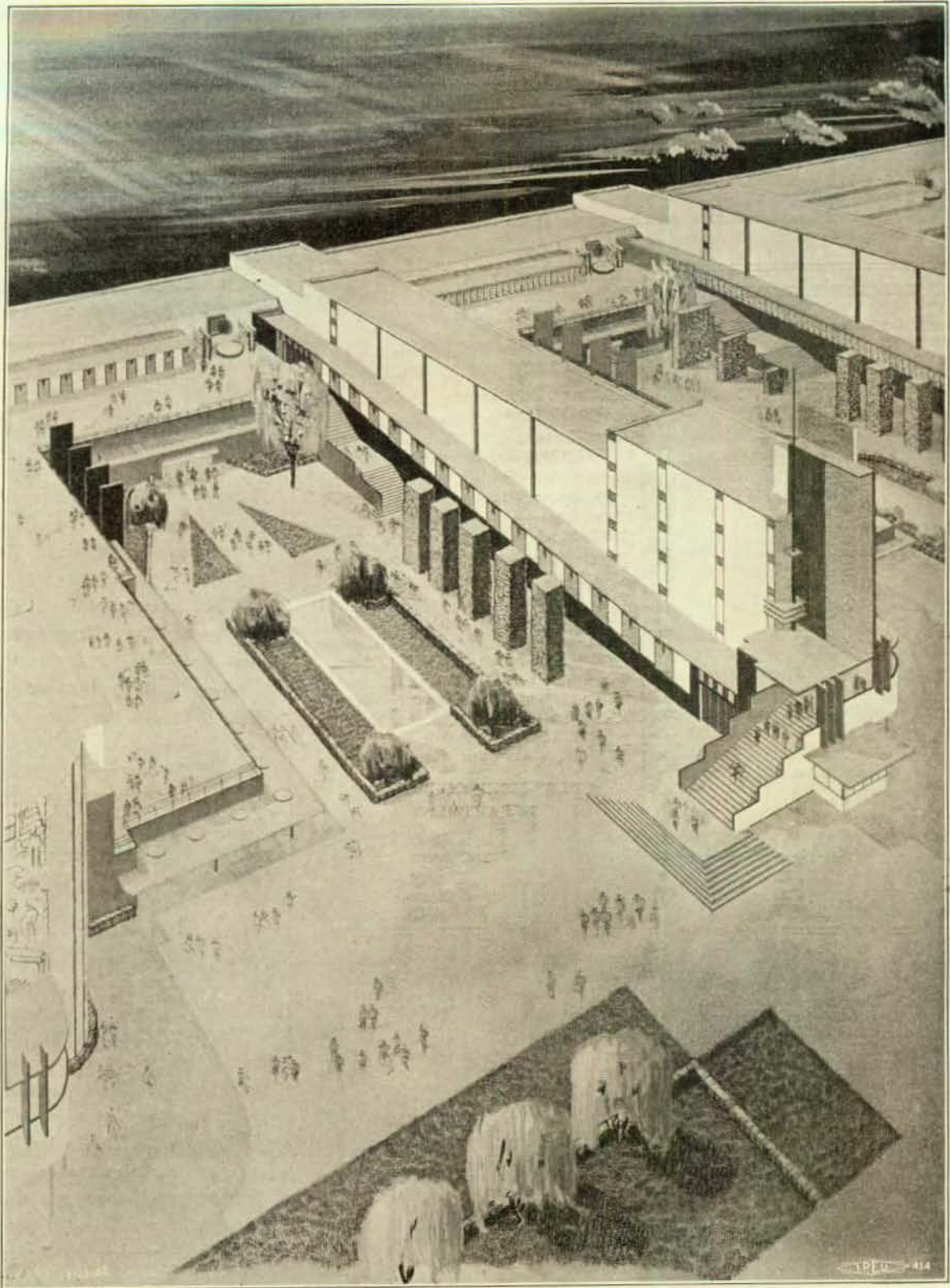
We have felt too a continued warm interest in the Journal itself. Our readers are anxious to see the publication. They are more prompt about telling us of changes in address. They rebuke us when their Journal fails to reach its destination. This pleases us because like everybody else we like to be appreciated.

The letters, too, show an increase in thoughtful consideration of the organization's problems without a corresponding loss in interest and color. We believe that a few men in America are thinking, and our readers belong to that group.

The striking cover this month, so symbolic of the contents on national economic planning, was drawn gratis for the Journal by Elizabeth Crosby, an art student at George Washington University, interested in labor affairs.

These times are difficult. Emotional reactions are easy and thinking is hard, but in difficult times thinking is more important than in easy times.





Courtesy Chicago World Fair

Architects, Engineers, Economists, Labor Leaders—In Short, Technicians Have Been Given Little Opportunity to Shape Policies of National Economy.





# THE JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS & OPERATORS

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## Economic Planning Survives First Phase

THREE years ago national economic planning was not even a concept in America. It was not discussed by academicians in schools. It was not the propaganda of any small minority. It did not exist. Within that period the idea has arrived, a definite phraseology has been adopted, section and schools of thought have developed, and more than one bill founded upon the theory that an ordered industry is essential, have been introduced into Congress. The idea will not down. The philosophy of *laissez faire* appears to be bankrupt, and even those who practice it assiduously no longer defend it. The concept of planning takes on different aspects. Financial writers speak of "managed" recovery. Certain conservative reformists speak of "regulated co-operation." Trade association heads speak of "industrial planning." A number of free lance economists persist in speaking about "national economic planning." One school of thought insists that it should be "national social economic planning."

The American Federation of Labor has given a full endorsement to the idea of national economic planning without seeking to be dogmatic about what type the practice shall follow. It says:

"The first step toward getting balance in our economic machine, is a co-ordinating group through which information of all elements and groups in production shall bring together the necessary information to reveal the interplay between economic forces and thus the fact that should guide all groups in their individual planning as well as in the development of policies for concerted action. To give all groups an understanding of how the national mechanism works so that each may understand how it fits into the whole operation is the first step in developing teamwork. Nothing more definite should be imposed upon any national economic council that might be created by our federal government. We do not yet know enough to plan the agencies or chart the functions of economic control. We do, however, know that national economic conferences will disclose the way."

The hold that planning has upon the minds of technicians is indicated by the fact that in New York, Cleveland, and Washington, groups independent of each other have been formed to study the question and to work out practical ways

**Idea seems firmly fixed in public mind. Chief opposition has come from banking groups. Original La Follette Bill has been modified. Though it was not brought out of committee this session, it is believed to have vitality.**

for winning its acceptance. Dr. Lewis Lorwin, of Brookings Institution, who is chairman of the Washington national planning discussion group, says:

"In view of the interest in economic and social planning, we should like to call your attention to the fact that a group was organized in Washington early last month for the purpose of discussing the principles and problems of planning. The group consists of economists, resident in Washington, who are in contact with developing conditions in the different industries of the country and who have special opportunities to study the statistical and economic facts underlying proposals for planning in special industries as well as economic planning on a national scale. We have held two sessions devoted to a discussion of 'Proposals for Planning in Agriculture' and of 'Statistics Needed for Economic Planning'. It is the hope of our group that its studies and discussions may lead to a clarification of ideas and to suggestions of a practical nature."

"From information at hand, we gather that similar groups are in process of formation in other cities. In the belief that such groups may have a useful function to perform in developing economic thinking in this country, and that they may gain from mutual contacts, we invite all such groups—economic clubs and other discussion societies having similar purposes—to communicate with us."

Heads of industrial organizations are setting forth ways for stabilization. In the following pages of this number some of these will be described. Members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers continue to be interested in this subject. They have expressed themselves in regard to it from time to time.

The La Follette Bill is described as a bill to establish a national economic council. In the bill as first introduced, the provision was for 15 members appointed by the President. These members were to be selected annually from lists submitted by groups and organizations representing the industrial, financial, agricultural, transportation and labor interests of the United States. The bill as it stands today has modified this provision to compose the council of nine members, and these members are to be regarded as technicians rather than mere representatives of group interests. The bill states "the members of the council shall be selected on the basis of their acquaintance with and understanding of national economic problems, and the council shall include in its membership at least one expert on each of the following matters: industry, finance, transportation, labor relations, agriculture, and scientific management."

The bill continues:

"(a) The council—

"(1) Shall keep advised with respect to general economic and business conditions in the United States;

"(2) Shall consider problems affecting the economic situation of the United States and its citizens;

"(3) Shall endeavor to formulate proposals looking to the solution of such problems;

"(4) Shall make an annual report on or before the first Monday of December to the President and to the Congress, together with its recommendations, if any, for necessary legislation or for other action;

"(5) Shall, from time to time as it deems advisable, submit reports dealing with particular economic questions, together with its recommendations, to the President, to the Congress, and to the appropriate economic associations, councils, and organizations interested in such questions; and

"(6) Shall initiate the organization of councils or associations within the various major branches of production, distribution, and finance to consider economic questions affecting their operations. The council shall consider recommendations submitted by such councils or associations for the adoption of new policies and measures for putting them into effect. The council shall not recognize any such council or association unless it is truly representative

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# A Court Decision—And Economic Planning

By CLAIR C. KILLEN, International Representative

**O**UT in Arizona a decision of the Corporation Commission fastens attention upon the power of government to shape business to social ends. This control is effected through a simple legal device known as certificate of public necessity and convenience. We will soon review this case. But more significant to our subject is the recent ruling of the U. S. Supreme Court in the case of the New State Ice Company of Oklahoma City and Ernest Liebman. It is true that the court ruled against the economic trend, but Justice Brandeis' decision will remain a landmark in our jurisprudence.

The state of Arizona through the Corporation Commission set new standards in the development of American commercial aviation by a decision handed down on March 12 of this year. The attitude assumed and established by the Arizona State Federation of Labor was one showing its interest in the orderly development of the aviation industry and in the proper safeguarding of the interests of the employees and the travelling public. The position taken by the federation and the decision rendered by the Corporation Commission has met with universal approval in aviation circles as well as among the more informed students of American industrial development.

In refusing to grant a certificate of public necessity and convenience to the Century Pacific Airlines, the Corporation Commission, a progressive and socially necessary decision was made. The long continued depression has caused unemployment to become an emergency more serious than that of war time. One of the major contributing reasons for our economic crisis is unbridled competition. It has been called "rugged individualism" by some Americans.

## Door to Planning

The position taken by the federation in protesting the entry of Century Pacific Airlines into Arizona was typical of labor's attitude on all questions where the benefit of the "greatest good for the greatest number" is involved. The airline in question sought to enter a field already adequately served, and with cheap, sub-standard personnel, equipment, and limited safety measures take unfair advantage of an unsuspecting public by cutthroat competition. The applicant company had a well deserved reputation of unsound economic practices, wage slashing, and generally questionable industrial policy.

Certificates of public necessity and convenience may be said to be an encouraging sign of an effort to do some rational economic planning in America. It was the natural thing for the Arizona Federation of Labor to see that an important principle was involved in this case and to enter the case with public good uppermost in mind.

There is in America for more than two

## Can the police power of the state be used to shape business to social ends?

years past an overabundance of productive capacity as compared with an inability of the people to buy back anywhere near what is produced in America. To permit the development of increased capacity where there is not sufficient demand for what facilities already exist, is to encourage unbridled competition which does nothing but ruin standards of safety and stability that exist. Evidence proved that existing facilities in airline transportation in Arizona were used less than 30 per cent of full capacity. That present capacity would exceed for a long time the public need.

Moreover, it is a matter of generally accepted fact that technological sciences having to do with the production of wealth in America have developed at a rate all out of proportion with development-rate of social sciences having to do with the distribution of wealth. The accumulated wealth which we Americans are unable to buy back with our inadequate purchasing power has brought about an economic crisis that threatens the very stability and life of our American industrial system. Continued ruinous practices only aggravate the situation. The airline case in Arizona was a glaring example of the need of certificates of public necessity and convenience. Without corresponding increase in our consuming capacity it is a tragic waste of man-power and resources to increase our productive capacity.

Sound thinking people are generally accepting the position that irregularity of employment cannot be overcome or even approached unless consumption and production are more evenly balanced. Among the suggestions made, have been economic planning with control, proration of markets, etc. Unless, however, the principle involved in the issuance of certificates of public necessity and convenience is underwritten by law and practice, any attempt at planning for stabilization will be useless. Objections to such proposals are currently expressed, but in the absence of any definite move in America to do anything fundamental it seems that labor must demand that action be started to end this depression and prevent recurrences of others.

## Anticipates New Day

There must be power and determination to remould economic practices and institutions that now leave us helpless to correct the evils of technological unemployment. The excess productive capacity which the onward march of technological sciences has brought about,

is one of the glaring examples of famine in the midst of plenty. The action of the Arizona State Federation of Labor in successfully protesting the issuance of permission of Century Pacific Airlines to operate in an already adequately served field; and the intelligent, progressive, socially sound decision of the two members of the Corporation Commission has been acclaimed across the nation as a forecast shadow of a real scientific approach to America's complicated industrial problems.

To return to Justice Brandeis' decision, Liebman contended that ice manufacture is not a public but a private business, that any infringement of his right to the business by the state was unconstitutional. Justice Brandeis said:

"The people of the United States are now confronted with an emergency more serious than war. Misery is widespread in a time not of scarcity but of overabundance. The long-continued depression has brought unprecedented unemployment, a catastrophic fall in commodity prices and a volume of economic losses which threaten our financial institutions. Some people believe that the existing conditions threaten even the stability of the capitalistic system.

"Economists are searching for the causes of this disorder and are re-examining the bases of our industrial structure. Business men are seeking possible remedies. Most of them realize that failure to distribute widely the profits of industry has been a prime cause of our present plight. But rightly or wrongly, many persons think that one of the major contributing causes has been unbridled competition.

"Increasingly, doubt is expressed whether it is economically wise, or morally right, that men should be permitted to add to the producing facilities of an industry which is already suffering from over-capacity. In justification of that doubt, men point to the excess-capacity of our productive facilities resulting from their vast expansion without corresponding increase in the consumptive capacity of the people. They assert that through improved methods of manufacture, made possible by advances in science and invention and vast accumulation of capital, our industries had become capable of producing from 30 to 100 per cent more than was consumed even in days of vaunted prosperity; and that the present capacity will, for a long time, exceed the needs of business.

"All agree that irregularity in employment—the greatest of our evils—cannot be overcome unless production and consumption are more nearly balanced. Many insist there must be some form of economic control. There are plans for proration. There are proposals for stabilization.

"Some thoughtful men of wide business experience insist that all projects for stabilization and proration must prove futile unless, in some way, the equivalent of the certificate of public convenience and necessity is made a prerequisite to embarking new capital in an industry in which the capacity already exceeds the production schedules.

"Whether that view is sound nobody knows. The objections to the proposal are obvious and grave. The remedy might bring evils worse than the present disease. The

(Continued on page 419)



# Government Steps Toward Central Planning

THE force of the widespread popular interest in national economic planning is best seen in the fact that the government of the United States has taken a step toward central planning. This is the formation under the supervision and executive order of the president of the tentative Federal Statistics Board. This board is administered through representatives of all government's statistical agencies in Washington—two each from the Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, Labor and the Treasury, and one each from the Tariff Commission, Federal Trade Commission, Interstate Commerce Commission, Bureau of Efficiency, Veterans Bureau and Civil Service Commission. The board is without authority other than advisory, but it is believed that it has already accomplished certain definite things of value. At present it is functioning through the Budget Bureau.

One of the first things that the Federal Statistics Board has done is to make a survey of just what statistics are being kept by all government departments. As a matter of fact the scope of government statistical activity is great. This data, however, arrives largely as a by-product of other governmental functions. For instance the government is strong on railroad statistics as a result of regulatory activities of the Interstate Commerce Commission. It has a wide knowledge of agricultural processes because of the well organized Department of Farm Economics in the United States Department of Agriculture. The government is probably weakest in information in regard to the construction industry. It's knowledge of unemployment is greatly limited. Its knowledge of the economics of business is not adequate. It knows little about wages, cost of materials and such matters.

The organization of the Federal Statistics Board really arrives after long years of discussion of this need. The new board is divided into three main groups: (a) scope and allocation; (b) matters of compilation; and (c) mechanical, clerical and printing methods.

This JOURNAL has already discussed the limitations of certain statistical activities in the United States Department of Labor inasmuch as these have concerned unions most particularly. These limitations imply no criticism of the department personnel. Congress has always been niggardly about appropriating adequate funds for the Department of Labor, and statistical activity is very expensive. The JOURNAL has already pointed out how inadequately the cost of living data of the department is. This is based upon a study for Washington, D. C., during the war, before many of the standards now considered necessary for decency among American families were set up. The wage data of the department is also limited inasmuch as the reporting is only for the largest cities.

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**After nearly a generation of debate, co-ordinating committee seeks to centralize all statistical agencies.**

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The great difference of opinion as to how much unemployment there is in the country is due to the inadequacy of government statistics in this field. Europe is much more certain about its unemployment inasmuch as most European countries have unemployment insurance and must know precisely the number of men out of work in order to administer unemployment funds.

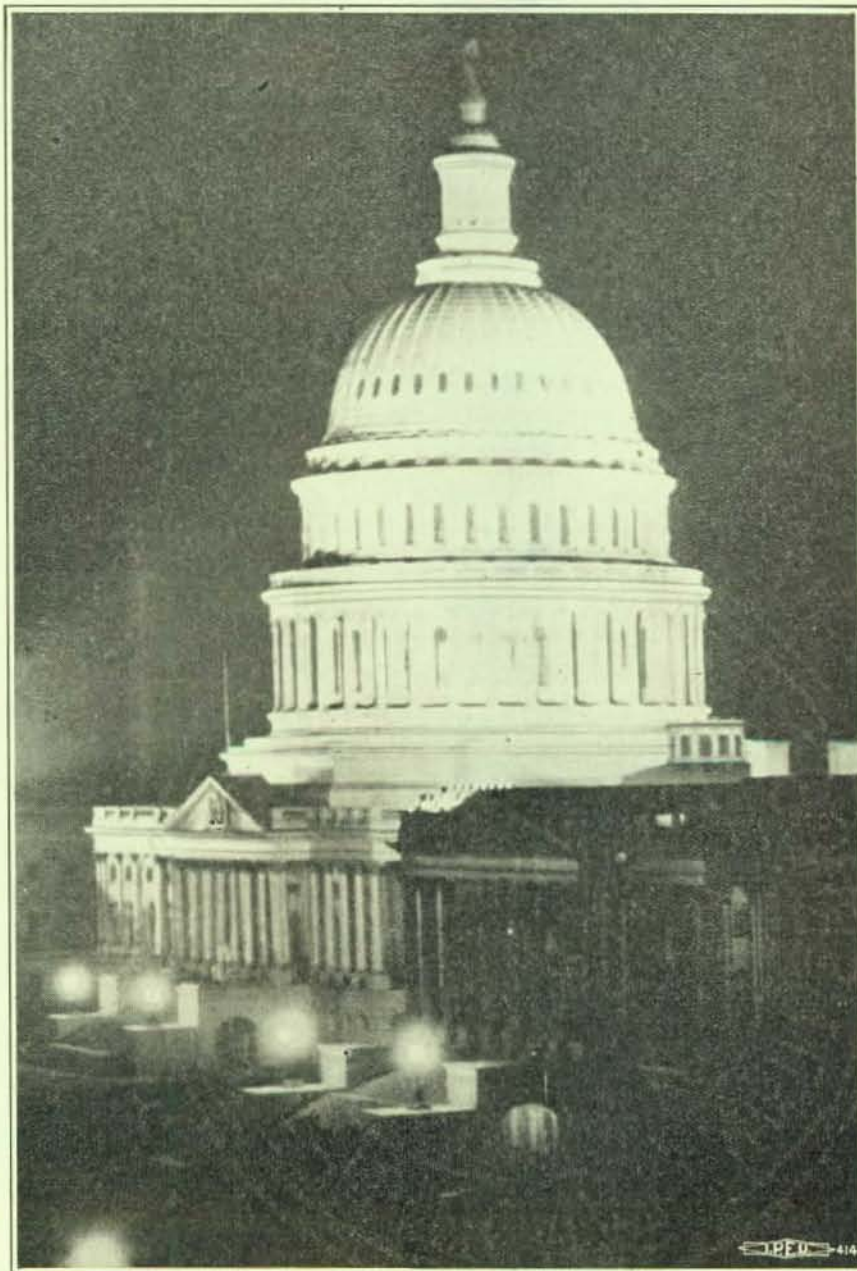
It is likely that the formation of the Federal Statistics Board will enable Congress and the proper authorities to understand the statistical problem better. But the whole question of national economic planning hangs upon the will of the governing group to plan and its ability to force varying groups within the population to obey the conclusions based upon its statistical data.

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Nothing is easier than fault-finding; no talent, no self-denial, no brains, no character are required to set up in the grumbling business.—Robert West.

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As good almost kill a man as kill a good book: who kills a man kills a reasonable creature, God's image, but he who destroys a good book kills reason itself.—John Milton.



SYMBOL THE WORLD OVER OF CENTRAL POWER



# POLITICS AND SELF-INTEREST

DO MEN VOTE FOR GAUDY POLITICAL BANDWAGONS, OR FOR  
THEIR OWN FIRESIDES, SALARY CHECKS AND WAGE SCALES?  
DEMOCRACY MUST ABANDON SLOGANS, AND REDFIRE,  
AND DEVELOP ECONOMIC SENSE, OR IT WILL  
GO THE WAY OF ALL FLESH.

¶ National political campaigns are on. Redfire is being burned. New slogans are being coined. Propagandists and publicity agents are working overtime. The great carnival of tug-and-haul has reopened once more.

¶ It may be the same old show, but it isn't the same old show-lot. The political environment has changed. Go back four years and contrast the American scene of 1928, with that of 1932. What a change! What a headache! What a tragic difference. Traditional American optimism has been shaken. Nationalistic cockiness and swell-head have been replaced by sober thoughtfulness—at times by fear—and by despair. And yet, this lowered morale—this skepticism—has produced no apparent fundamental change. Will it?

¶ Politics is but a mirror of economic group interests—class interests. This is fact. But not one citizen in a thousand realizes it. To too many citizens politics is a thing apart. To too many men it is merely a show—or if you will another business with little if any relation to the main business of earning daily bread. This ostrich view is, of course, foolish, and in times like these, dangerous. It is dangerous because under the spell of the barker's lingo, and the medicine man's slick talk, *many a citizen votes against his own self-interest.*

¶ How to discover what one's own self-interest is, and how to discover which political candidate and which political party will favor it, is the citizen's real problem.

¶ American labor has been working for years for a more realistic view of politics, legislation and political parties. Indeed it is American labor, which has made clear the economic character of political activity. The struggle for the short work day, the minimum wage, workmen's compensation, safety laws, and all other kinds of social legislation, has forced home the view that politics is an instrument for class-justice, or for class-oppression.



¶ Samuel Gompers said: "What is any legislation but class legislation or the formulation by one group of people of what they deem a policy in their interest? Few laws are passed by unanimous consent. It follows, then, that tariff legislation is 'class legislation' in the interests of manufacturers; that free trade is 'class legislation' in the interests of consumers; that our laws protecting 'property' are class legislation handed down from the middle ages when the property-holding classes controlled the government."

¶ Again in 1921, the executive council of the A. F. of L. declared: "We have reached a time in our financial, commercial, and industrial history which demands a careful review of existing corporate tendencies, the sources of their power, influence, and strength, and the advantages, rights, privileges, and immunities they have secured, and which are denied to all other groups of people in our land."

¶ In his book, "American Labor and American Democracy," William English Walling sought to summarize the goal of labor in politics thus: "The government must be controlled, in the main, by economic organizations rather than by political parties or sectarian bodies; Congress must be organized by the great economic groups representing the entire population, or at least every economic function; the government must be divided mainly into economic bodies, representing the chief economic activities of the nation rather than the largely antiquated and often unworkable executive, legislative, and judicial departments; and, finally, these new governmental bodies must be representative of economic groups rather than political parties or geographic sections. If it is said, for example, that the West and the South should have equal representation, along with other sections, in any federal body affecting agriculture, the answer is that sections should not be represented, but cotton and wheat and corn, fruit and cattle and hogs."

¶ It is to be expected that every worker will develop a formula for "getting next" to political candidates and political parties. He should be on his guard against whispering campaigns. These have been developed to great perfection. He should be on his guard against the slick political propagandist. This fellow now is making a great show of fairness, of impartiality, trusting to get his kick-in in the second and third paragraphs rather than in the first.

¶ The wise worker will read platforms. He should know in advance that platforms are *usually something with which to conceal thought*. But if this is kept in mind, it is still possible to discover which platform approximates the worker's interest.

¶ It is to be hoped that every worker will concern himself with politics this year—and in no foolish sense. This is important. *It is safe to say that the election this year is more important than any since 1912—yes, perhaps any since 1860.* Real issues rest upon the outcome—perhaps the destiny and direction of the nation for 50 years. This is no mere colorful statement, but the fact.

If workers must have a slogan, take: Think, analyze, be courageous, work, vote.



# Plan Literature Reaches Large Dimensions

**P**LANS and plans. As different as human individuals. Tall and short. Large and small. Conservative and radical—all challenging the current order.

"The challenge to capitalism and the effort to meet the challenge by a combination of individual liberty and initiative with collective planning, control and action seem to mark a new phase in the intellectual and moral development," declares Charles A. Beard, historian, himself an economic planner.

Hugo Haan, chief of the International Management Institute, Geneva, has made a bird's-eye survey of "American Planning." He lists 19 separate proposals. His bibliography includes 92 separate entries.

The 19 separate "plans" are:

1. Hoover, Herbert C., President of the United States. "A Twenty-Year Plan For America."
2. La Follette, R. M., U. S. Senator, Plan bill, and hearings thereon.
3. Person, H. S., Representative from Michigan, Plan bill.
4. Harriman, Henry T., president, Boston Chamber of Commerce, U. S. Chamber of Commerce, Committee on Continuity of Business and Employment.
5. Green, William, president of American Federation of Labor, Conventions at Boston and Vancouver.
6. Baker, Newton D., former Secretary of War, an address before Institute of Politics, Williams College.
7. Beard, Charles A., "A Five-Year Plan For America."
8. Butler, Nicholas Murray, president of Columbia University, "A Planless World," "Unemployment."
9. Chase, Stuart, "A Ten-Year Plan For America."
10. Clark-Smith-Soule, Report of Committee on Unemployment and Industrial Stabilization of the National Progressive Conference.
11. Dunham, Wallace B., Dean of the Harvard Business School, "Business Adrift."
12. Linderman, Edward C., New York School of Social Work, "Group Thinking and Planning."
13. Lorwin, Lewis, Brookings Institution, "A Five-Year Plan For the World."
14. Person, H. S., Taylor Society, "World Economic Planning."
15. Smith, J. Russell, Columbia University, "Will the United States of America Plan Ahead?"
16. Soule, George, New Republic, "National Planning."
17. Swope, Gerard, General Electric Company, "Stabilization of Industry."
18. Tolley, N. J., Expert Conference on Economic Policy for American Agriculture.
19. Woll, Matthew, National Civic Federation Open Letter to James W. Gerard.

**Pens of promoters move fast and furiously suggesting ways out. Bibliography given.**

The following bibliography has been prepared by C. Judkins, U. S. Department of Commerce:

- "Pathways Back to Prosperity." Baker, Charles W. A study of defects in our social machine and how to mend them. 251 p. \$2.50. 1932. New York. Funk & Wagnalls Company.
- "America Faces the Future." Beard, Charles. 416 p. \$3. 1932. Boston, Houghton Mifflin Company. Includes 21 papers by leading economists and business men on "Economic Planning." Discusses five of the "plans."
- "Continuity of Business and Unemploy-

ment." Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America \* \* \* Report of the Special Committee on above subject. October 30, 1931. 43 p. Gratis. Washington, D. C. (Its referendum No. 58.)

"A Basis For Stability." Crowther, Samuel. 360 p. \$3. 1932. Boston, Little, Brown and Company.

"Business Adrift." Donham, Walter Brett. With an introduction by Alfred North Whitehead \* \* \*. 165 p. \$2.50. 1931. New York, Whittlesey House, McGraw-Hill Book Company.

"Business Looks at the Unforeseen." Donham, Walter Brett. 216 p. \$2. 1932. New York, Whittlesey House, McGraw-Hill Book Company.

"American Planning." Haan, Hugo. 51 p. 25 cents. March, 1932. Summarizes 13 definite plans and five semi-plans. Excellent bibliography.

"Economic Stabilization in an Unbal-

(Continued on page 420)



The Pretty Miss Passes Through a Ray of Light, Breaks a Circuit, and This Sets in Motion Electric Current Powerful Enough to Open the Door For Her. Achievements in the Physical Realm Continue to Startle, But in the Realm of Social Services America Lags and Waits.



# America Does Not Need to Be Poor

THE American Engineering Council has issued a comprehensive report entitled "The Balancing of Economic Forces, Suggested Lines of Attack on the Interrelated Problems of Consumption, Production and Distribution."

This extended discussion forms a plan for America. It is signed by R. E. Flanders, L. P. Alford, F. J. Chesterman, Dexter S. Kimball and L. W. Wallace.

This report sets up as the ultimate objective:

a standard of living for the United States that is high, broadly distributed, and free from severe fluctuations.

The material, though as a whole terse, is too long for quotation here. The suggested points of attack are:

1. Maintaining or increasing the consumption of goods and services.
2. Balancing of plant, machinery, and processes against production demands.
3. Balancing of distribution agencies against consumer requirements.
4. Balancing of man power against production and distribution demands.
5. Controlling of money and credit to satisfy the needs of government, business and individuals.
6. Encouragement of research activity—to increase human well-being through development and progress in industry and business.
7. Balancing of public works against public needs.
8. Balancing of agricultural supply with effective demands.

These methods of accomplishment are outlined:

## Budgeting, First

Long-time budgeting is recognized as essential to first-class business management. It is one of the new mechanisms of management which has resulted from a union of engineering and financial principles. It is not in accordance with the principles of good management for the government to attempt to balance its income and expenditure in each fiscal year. The government should recognize that in the course of a business cycle there is a time to tax and a time to relieve taxation. There is a time to borrow and a time to repay borrowing. There is a time to expand money and a time to contract it. There is a time to extend operations for public works and a time to contract them.

It would appear that if, when employment has reached a certain low point, a policy were followed of borrowing for extending public works, this action would have a quick remedial effect on the business situation. Such governmental borrowing would serve to reduce the accumulation of savings seeking investment by drawing them into government activities. It would, furthermore,

**High standard of living—making for the good things of life for all—is "physically possible for the whole of western civilization." Engineers break through current fallacies and advocate plan.**

have the direct effect of furnishing work in increased quantity to a body of workmen in which unemployment would otherwise be growing.

The time for taxation is when business is good and profits are being made. Taxation then, if taken from profits, has the effect of reducing the amount of funds seeking investment and flowing into speculative channels. The concurrent repayment of the sums borrowed in the earlier period of the cycle tends on the whole to contract currency and thus acts as a brake on that upward movement of prices which is one of the factors building up the speculative structure of a boom.

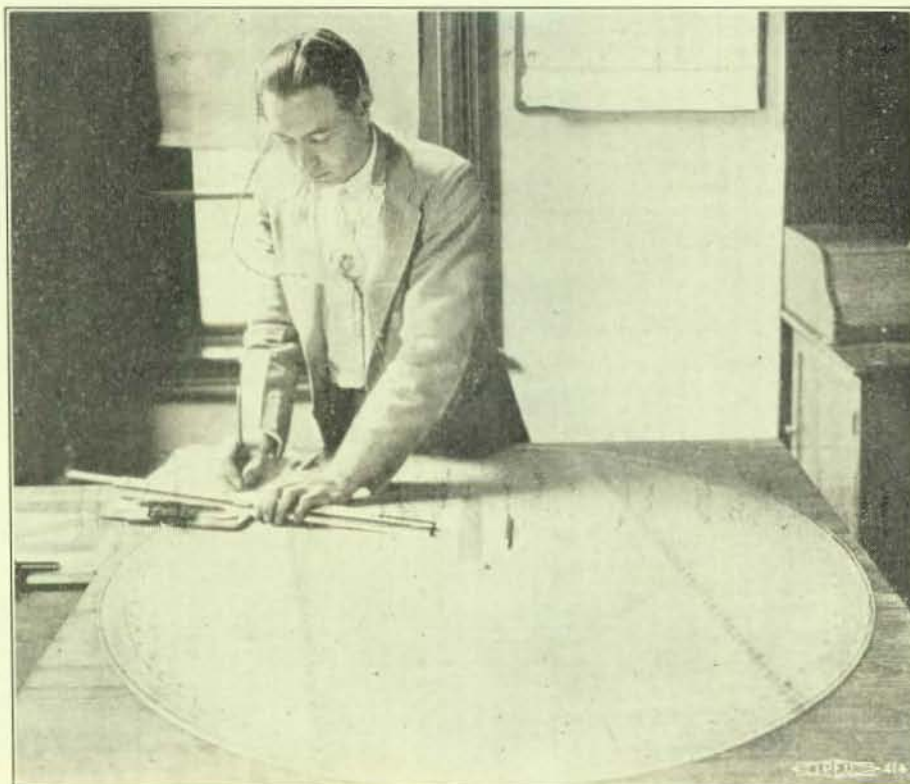
Furthermore it does not appear desirable to lay aside reserves in prosperous times to spend on public works in dull times. Such an accumulation of funds would be embarrassing to the necessary balance between savings and investment. In large-scale governmental operations it is preferable, contrary to the

accepted principles of financial morality, to borrow, spend, and repay rather than to save and spend.

To recapitulate, borrowing, public works, taxation, and retirement of borrowing applied at such times, in such degrees, and in such ways as shall be found by experience to be useful, will have remedial effects on the business cycle itself. Thus, dangerous accumulations of idle funds (which, as has been said, imply unsold goods) will be put to work; credit will be extended by the borrowing operations, thus tending to raise prices at a time when they are otherwise in danger of a disastrous lowering; and work will be furnished—all three at a time when they are most needed. On the other hand, the slowing up of public works, increased taxation, and the payment of loans will release men required for extending industry, prevent dangerous accumulations of money which can find no profitable use, and restrain a hysterical rise in the price level, with all the train of disasters which follow therefrom, at a time when most needed.

These policies are not capable of immediate application, and hence cannot be used in the present situation. The period of borrowing on most favorable terms has passed, the needed governmental reorganizations of public-works control has not been effected, and the study needed to co-ordinate the program has not been given. The possibilities

(Continued on page 417)



CHARTING

In This Case It Is Skillful Computations of Wind Conditions Aloft. If Man Can Control Tides and Weather, Can't He Establish Sway Over Economic Trends and Currents?



# Member Plans for Planned System

By JOHN DOE COMMONSENSE

(Editor's note: The following article is written by an active member of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. He is known to us. Because he holds a political office, and is afraid of political consequences, we have agreed to the use of a pseudonym. "The powers that be are extraordinary in their abuse of independent thought," he says.)

**T**HE present order is privately controlled anarchy. The system I advocate is best called "Scientific Production and Distributism."

When viewing the groanings and squeakings of our present anarchistic individualism in industry and commerce, is it any wonder if we think that a planned order, subject to producers and consumers' needs would be safer, saner, conducive to more happiness and physical, mental and moral health?

I wonder if it is not time to collect such schemes and plans as many people can evolve and mull them over and perhaps publish some of them. They would at least put the fear of numbers in the upper crust and might facilitate either evolution in what institutions we have or our adoption of new ones.

My system is predicated on rigid national control with private use granted as a privilege (during use). It also presupposes abolition of rent, interest and profit on capital to individuals (except perhaps in minor isolated instances). Personal articles of use remain such.

The jurisdiction of the legislative (single) body over the executive and judicial and police and military was accomplished by its appointment or selection of them and power to recall them. "Money", as we know it, would be relegated to other regions and "price" and "mark up" would acquire other meanings.

## Scrip Based on Labor

The use of scrip issued to individuals for services rendered and signed by them when received and again signed by them when used (spent, and good to no one else thereafter except a wife when signed by the wife twice also) provides a medium of exchange for and a balance between productive and consumptive processes which will reduce (perhaps abolish) the possibility of theft and fraud.

Thereafter this scrip would be kept only to check the volume of goods allocated or issued to any establishment to its volume of distribution.

The scrip might also be examined by a central economic agency (which might be the governmental agency printing and issuing it);

**Member of the government of a western city wants distribution rather than production stressed. Calls present order anarchistic. Outlines definite scheme.**

perhaps called a Producers and Distributors Bank or an Economic Exchange Bank to determine volume of goods needed and used in various locations and of various kinds.

Also issuers of scrip, i. e., manufacturing, farming, transporting, distributing, service and other units in the economic system, could be checked on as to total scrip issued in relation to goods and services produced, as to fraudulent issuance or use.

Several scrip of varying exchange value would be issued to each person of productive capacity when remunerated so as to reduce to a minimum the amount of metallic small change necessary to balance the transaction of exchange of productive services for goods. Such small change to be legal only for small amounts of exchange.

Note that it would be possible to save scrip for future use to any reasonable

amount but it could never be used or accumulated by anyone but the person originally issued to without theft and forgery on its face which would have to be compared with the original signature of its legal holder.

## Accurate Compensation

Amount of remuneration per individual would be less in relative value than amount of goods or services produced per individual in an industry by a percentage to take care of average depreciation of goods before use and of the social insurances and social services rendered them; i. e., sickness, vacation, pensions, care of young, governmental expense, etc.

These had to be withheld as it is wasteful and precarious to give it out and then expect it to be returned on account of people's ever increasing desire to fill further wants.

Amount of remuneration of individuals to be fixed by a central national economic council as also the amount of production of goods, structures, machinery and raw materials; also the relative values of goods and variations in either amounts allowed individuals, or changes in relative values of goods made necessary to check or increase their use to balance supply and demand, to allow for deterioration or seasonal scarcity or disposal of plenteous supply.

## Planning Body Important

The central economic council would determine the production necessary in any industry for total national use, plus a reasonable surplus for social safety, and allocate enough resource and labor and facilities to produce that supply. If this was done in each productive industry enough would be produced to also supply those in non-productive services (so-called), or otherwise both for their individual and occupational uses so that scrip could be issued to individuals so engaged, and the goods to redeem such scrip in exchange would be in existence.

There would be no deficit of scrip in relation to goods caused thereby. If it was found that scrip disappeared between issuance and use and a surplus of goods in relation to scrip used, existed, causing partial cessation of work, scrip could be issued which would amount to vacations with remuneration. Also this could be done if industry produced goods faster than they were used; or partial time could be worked for the same remuneration.

If there was a deficit of goods in relation to scrip used, relative values of goods could be increased



One of the Early Simple Machines—the Household Sewing Machine. Now Machines Are as Complex as the Human Body—and They Are "Doing Things" to a Complex Business Civilization.



(if impossible to increase goods); or if possible goods could be increased by more hours' work for the same remuneration, or by increasing production by scientific processes. If this deficit existed in one industry only, transference of labor could be effected to increase output.

#### How Buildings Will Be Built

The manufacturing and constructing industries would put up buildings and houses which would not have any debts against them when finished. Scrip would be issued caretakers, and building supplies needed would be allocated.

Obsolescence when complete would entail construction of another building. In the interim no account would need be taken of obsolescence but repairs would be made by construction trades when necessary with the materials requisitioned or allocated.

Goods would remain at a fixed relative value from time of production till consumption. They would not have to be marked up in relative value before consumption, except for relative scarcity or plenty or to balance supply and demand as above mentioned, as would be issued scrip and supplies and space would be allocated.

Thus the amount of goods issued a depot should balance with the amount of scrip accepted except for such items as had to be changed in relative value because of deterioration or relative scarcity or plenteousness.

Those amounts should be calculable and when added to or deducted from the total should show if administration of the depot is honest.

Standardization in practices and materials should be practiced where practical but variations in trim or finish should be encouraged.

Foreign trade, being exchange primarily, should not increase labor except in transportation. We should receive in return that which would take as much labor to produce.

Vice and crime would have such difficulty under this system that along with the confidence game they would close up or be closed up.

#### Aim: Happiness

Our ideal should not be to speed up production and consumption of raw materials beyond a reasonable limit but to produce reasonably; divide work, remuneration and responsibility equitably, so we can all enjoy health, happiness and culture with as much leisure as is compatible with the process.

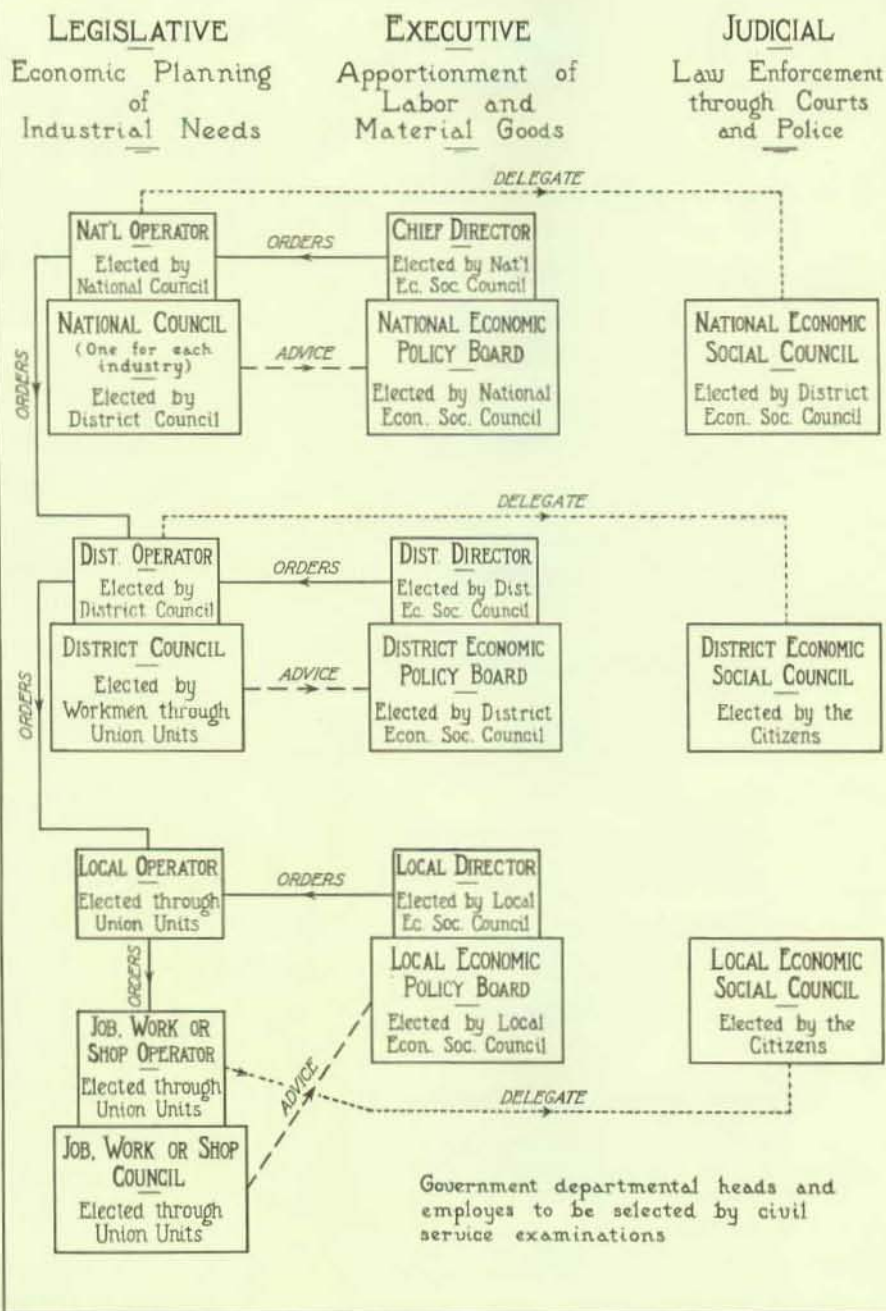
We must develop inner resources and derive our happiness thereby and not try vainly to seek it by continuously madly dashing elsewhere (from ourselves and our environment).

Cultivation of arts and crafts should be encouraged in leisure time.

Dairying should be undertaken only in large units and should have two shifts of labor.

## SCIENTIFIC PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTISM

### Arrangement of Industrial and Governmental Bodies and Officers



#### CALIFORNIA WORST STATE IN YEAR'S RECORD OF AUTO DEATHS

New York State kills more people in automobile accidents than any other state in the union, but its record is improving. California, on the other hand, not only kills almost as many citizens as New York, but is getting worse, automobile fatalities in that state in the first 10 months of 1931 having increased more than 13 per cent over the corresponding period last year, while those in New York state have increased less than 2 per cent. The best record in prevention of automobile accidents goes to New Mexico,

where fatalities in the 10 months of 1931 are nearly 50 per cent less than in 1930. The total number of automobiles in New Mexico, however, is so small that this change may be accidental. Among states reporting an average of more than 100 fatalities a month, Michigan shows the best record of improvement, the automobile deaths during 1931 averaging about 8 per cent below the records for 1930. Sixteen states, however, reported no figures for the summary recently prepared by the Travelers Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., from which these conclusions are taken.



# At Eighty Years

By EDWIN MARKHAM



"All life is only one dark hour,"  
Mutters the voice of Schopenhauer.  
"Life is mysterious eclipse,"  
Cry Leopardi's bitter lips.  
"The best thing in this hapless strife,"  
Cries Pliny, "is the end of life.  
No man finds peace, for at the best  
The fear of future tears his breast."  
And Shakespeare, lord of the lyric  
kings,  
Mourns the dark emptiness of things;  
While Fichte, in old Teuton lands,  
Saw mortals lifting eager hands  
Pursuing Joy. Joy that allures  
And then eludes—never endures,  
These are the findings of great men,  
Long struggling in the wolfish den,  
But I am wiser than these seers—  
I at the height of eighty years.

For while I hear despairing cries,  
I have faith that never dies,  
I know that if we ceased from strife  
We could stretch shelter over life.  
Yet I see mothers giving birth  
To babes unfit to fill the earth.  
I see long lines of hungry men

Gaunt as gray wolves in lonely den.  
Even in a country filled with bread  
Men go unsheltered and unfed.  
I can but flash a sword of song  
Against this anarchy and wrong.  
I feel more tenderly the tears  
Of all the world at eighty years.

The fight for justice fills the world,  
The flag of faith is never furled,  
The sons of Satan throw their weight,  
God's sons are also at the gate.  
I know, too, if the battles fail,  
If God's flag falters in the gale,  
If soldiers of the common good  
Lose in the cry for brotherhood,  
If noble martyrs of good will  
Go down to dust and shadow, still  
The battle is worth while: the fight  
Is one more flame against the night.  
And they who nobly fail will find  
The peace of the heroic mind.  
Will taste life's sacred joy, the joy  
Earth cannot give nor earth destroy.  
These things I see as the cloud clears,  
Here at the height of eighty years.

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# Member Believes E. C. I. Needs Planning

By EMIL A. CIALLELLA, L. U. No. 52

A SHORT time ago a prominent credit man addressed a group of business men in this city. This address, like many others today where business men are concerned, dealt with the economic situation, its cause and cure.

One statement that he made stood above the others. He gave as one of the reasons or causes of the depression, the lack of preparedness of many who enter business and the resultant waste. After having worked for electrical contractors who were ex-jewelers, ex-salesmen and a few other kinds of x's I couldn't help but agree with the man, especially where electrical contracting is concerned.

This type of contractor is a gambler and speculator pure and simple. He seldom knows enough about the business whether it be from the office or field end. Under these conditions the journeyman is called upon to perform many functions of management. He acts as mechanic, purchasing agent, errand boy and adviser to the boss. Such a condition is detrimental to us, especially in the small job field. We have a condition where organized effort is conspicuous by its absence. Just because the job is small it fails to receive the attention that it deserves. The percentage of waste to the total cost is enormous.

## Management Needed

This lack of organization is not found amongst the smaller contractors alone. One of the larger contractors in the metropolitan district is known for this lack of system, especially so on the job. It has been my personal experience on one job that this firm did a few years ago, to go out and actually hunt, beg and borrow the material that we had to work with. Men walked around for hours and miles trying to find copper, bolts and nuts, fittings and other material to do some particular job with. And the funny part of it was, the men were actually judged by the progress that was made. This is an instance where the men have to suffer for the mistakes of the company that employs them. I believe that it would be a good thing if conditions of this kind were brought to the attention of the business manager and have him approach the management on this problem. Too often such contractors have the tendency to blame high wages and the attitude of the men for their failure to make a go of their business. They are too short-sighted to see their own shortcomings.

My ideas of how and where we can improve job-management aren't new. No doubt there are many progressive contractors who take advantage of known methods to improve the efficiency of their organization and it is a pleasure

**Union member frankly discusses one kind of contractor, and advocates more time and job study. E. C. I. (electrical construction industry) needs change.**

to work for them. High wages are the result of increased efficiency and greater production and no mechanic grudges his boss a good day's work if the boss will only co-operate with him. Instead of assuming an antagonistic attitude towards the men in his employ, the boss should seek the men's advice as to what can be done to improve the overall efficiency, especially so when it comes to giving specific orders as to what is to be done and the proper kind and amount of material on the job. A layout and the material with which to do the job should be on the scene when the man comes in to do the work, if it is to be done with the minimum amount of time and effort.

## A Practical Suggestion

There is one thing that in my mind would help out in the laying-out of a job and it has been tried by myself and it works. It has to do with the plans

of a job. We often receive two sets of plans, one set showing the architectural details of a building and the other set showing the mechanical layout of the electrical work and other work. Electrical drawings very seldom have any room dimensions on them and one is sure to get into trouble if he attempts to lay out anything by scaling these drawings. Much time is lost on the job due to this fault as the dimensions have to be transposed from one to another. This has already been done and I can't see why more contractors don't do it; make a set of drawings of the job showing the dimensions of outlets so that it would be an easy matter to lay out the work on the job. If anyone has seen an electrician being rushed on to a job the very last minute and then be called upon to grasp in a moment's notice exactly what is to be done can sympathize with what I am saying. It isn't always a pleasant task for one to be thumbing a set of drawings back and forth in all kinds of weather in order to try to find out where an outlet goes in relation to certain walls or partitions.

## Protection For All

A well-laid-out set of sketches such as I have in mind would be particularly useful on jobs that are too small for a man to stay there steady. They help

(Continued on page 420)



Chadde

Striking Night Photograph of the World's Largest Business Building—Merchandise Mart, Chicago.



# Manufacturers' Plan Voids Competition

By WILLIAM BOURASSA, American Bobbin Co.

William Bourassa, general manager, American Bobbin Company, Lewiston, Maine, has sent the *Electrical Workers Journal* a description of his plan to eliminate cutthroat competition from business. We give it publicity as an example of how men in business are thinking.

## A Plan For Business Revival

**INTRODUCTION** and statement of purpose: This is a plan to prevent ruinous competition, which is prevalent and growing; and automatically compel business to re-adjust itself on the basis of fair profits.

**Features of the plan:** 1. Form an association of industries throughout the United States under such legislation as will, through guidance, practically compel the industries to become its members. Its very size will be its safety.

2. This association so formed legally and within the limits of rights and privileges of others, will re-survey the entire price-fixing methods of industries and through a committee of its members discover the fair price for commodities so manufactured, on the basis of wages, local advantages, and all contingent factors of price.

It shall consider a living price, fair profit, and equal opportunity. Its committee shall, from time to time, adjust minimum price for articles of manufacture, but shall not adjust maximum prices. Its only duty shall be to fix a price beyond which no article of manufacture shall be sold. Competition shall begin at living profit, so that help may be secured in employment and so that supply may be regulated on a scientific basis.

3. As all profits are now subject to tax, the government will find in increased profits full recompense for all expenditures in increased tax on corporations, which have shrunk so in the year 1931.

## Government Has Club

4. No industry failing to join the association, shall be considered as within the laws of fair business competition and all industries shall be subject to a flat-rate tax, whether they make profits or not. This may be called the franchise-rights for doing business and with such a tax, on all corporations, those who delay entering said association will be forced to the alternative of stopping ruinous price-cutting and ultimate failure or the speedier bankruptcy due to the federal tax. Failure to pay said tax, will mean government intervention and probable closing, after due investigation for the causes. Any case of selling at a price lower than the fixed minimum for the class and grade of goods shall be considered sufficient reason for such procedure.

**Deadly rivalry for profits makes sane co-operation impossible, business man's view. Minimum price would be set to insure "living profit."**

5. Any case of deliberate price-cutting for purposes of killing off competitors shall be construed as in defiance of federal laws, inasmuch as large concerns with large surpluses may take advantage of the present low state of demand to undersell weaker concerns and drive them out of business.

**Argument:** I have been studying the matter for four years and find that the chief cause of depression is under-selling the costs. In eagerness to keep running full-time instead of running full crews at shorter hours, manufacturers have cut prices below costs. To meet the changed conditions, we have consulted the best advice in America, including men of national repute from several large cities, such as New York, Chicago, Boston, etc. Each expert has arrived at the same conclusion, viz., that ruinous price-reductions make it impossible to run at profit, in most concerns. Out of many bidders one will be found who is willing to take the contract at a price which must result in more red-ink. He cuts everything; finally lands on wages and thereby reduces the purchasing power of the workers.

## No Control Over Price

But one thing in our business seems to be beyond our control and that is the thing that is fundamentally our right to control—viz, what we may get for our goods. We claim that we have a right to sell at a profit. We must make our goods as low as others do, who get profit. Competition should be wholly within the limit described by cost and selling price. It should not be legal to sell below cost and thereby damage standards of living, debase the business, deprive the nation of its share of taxation on profits and by major force of invested capital clear the field for later exactions upon the smaller competitive business. A fixed minimum-cost-price on chief commodities of certain fixed grades seems to me to be within the limits of legislation and its operation would greatly assist honest competition and assist to revival of courage and optimism in business itself.

Service and quality above the minimum fixed price are a sufficient field for competition. Prompt delivery, honest make, and good faith are a field in which not mere escape from actual bankruptcy and workshop poverty are fac-

tors but in which progress, invention and success in service are the higher aims.

Price competition will never bring back prosperity. But such is the present practice. Instead of creating business it is merely foraging on the neighbor, taking from his gardens most of his means of living. With fixed minimum price, we shall speedily arrive at a proper determination of such concerns as are fit to endure; speedily settle the relation of supply and demand on staple goods and have less overproduction.

This plan does not suggest that the federal government shall run our business. It is merely to find a legal method for industrial association, within the law, whose province it shall be to find and regulate minimum-fixed prices below which there will be little cutting. The customer shall know the lowest living-price. We cannot stop him buying from pirating concerns, but the fact will be speedily known. The association can investigate and determine. On such basis a minimum tax can be put on all corporations doing a manufacturing business on the proper notion that such fixed minimum price should yield a profit.

In case of price-cutting below minimum, the company, so doing, should have the right to show the methods by which the goods were made below fixed price and if profit be made due consideration to the favoring elements shall be given the company. If it be shipment favors or location, or lower prices for some large material element of manufacture, the revelations will be of deep concern to all and enter into the economics of the whole nation.

WILLIAM BOURASSA,  
General Manager,  
American Bobbin Co.,  
Lewiston, Maine.

We have given the absolute and exclusive control of commercial credit to the bankers. They alone have the legal power to erect credit on a structure of money reserves. To this extent, at least, the control of credit is a monopoly. For individual credit is a very different thing from banking credit. So is the credit extended by an insurance company, a merchant, or a mortgage loan association. The bank has power to inflate credit, and in fact to create credit, because of the fact that the bank alone can lend its excess, and far in excess, of the actual amount of money it has on hand.

The working capital of a bank consists of two things—first, its capital stock and surplus. Surpluses are usually earnings which have not been distributed as dividends. Secondly, the deposits placed with the bank by the people. These constitute the resources of the bank. The banks do their business with other people's money. They pay little or no interest for it; and then charge the people who have deposited it a larger interest when they come to make a loan.

—Frederick C. Howe.



# Electrical Workers Aid Arizona Plan

By ED GRACEY, Business Manager, L. U. No. 640, Phoenix

FOR a thousand years men have labored under the futile lazy belief that if you let things drift they will cure themselves, somehow. Since 1929 we in Arizona have heard a lot about plans and planning, as cure for the depression America has drifted into.

As members of the electrical workers union we are accustomed to make, read, and interpret plans in the course of our everyday work on the job. We get paid for it. We have seen unions grow almost overnight and crash to nothing because there was no planning done by leadership to fit the union to conditions in industry. Since 1929 we have seen our own I. B. E. W. redesigned, structurally revised, and bitterly attacked. Attacked at first by some misinformed members inside the union who mistake this thing called democracy for "mobocracy"; and attacked from without by the more anti-social "anarchistic" business interests who cannot meet us on a factual basis. Though Arizona is suffering from unemployment more than the nation's average, our union is "standing the gaff", better than the average association.

Our measure of success in doing this is a reflection of structural changes in the Brotherhood and common-sense policies of the International Office. The I. O. cannot do the job for us in Arizona or anywhere else, but it can, and is making it possible for us to use the same sense, planning, and orderliness in managing our union that anyone of us use when we go to work wiring a bungalow, an office building, or a power house. We are getting to the point in handling our union where "getting the job done" in the union, means building something that can show some results in wages, hours, conditions, responsibility and later "economic planning" within the electrical industry.

## What Arizona Has Done

Within the narrow limits that "rugged American individualism" permits economic planning, Arizona can lay claim to some real approach to the problem of trying to balance production and consumption through distribution. The Arizona\* Industrial Congress under its Engineer-President, P. G. Spilsbury, has worked for ten years to coordinate industries and to bolster purchasing power within the state. Considering that the far sighted management of the Arizona Industrial Congress had no police power to enforce socially necessary rules, that industry knows no state lines, and that organizations are not economic magicians: some real pioneering has been done.

In March of this year the electrical workers union, through the state Federation of Labor actively and success-

fully protested the operation of the Century Pacific Airlines in Arizona, before the state corporation commission. It was shown that the applicant company sought to enter a field already adequately served and to take unfair advantage of an uninformed public by instituting cut-throat competition to demoralize a young growing industry. In Arizona and some other states there is a law that says that any public utility including common carriers wishing to operate must first show that public necessity and convenience require additional service than that offered by existing utility or carrier.

## Sees New Order

This requirement must and will be broadened to include other services than common carriers and utilities in America, as part of any economic planning

program. More recently the Oklahoma law requiring certificates of public necessity and convenience was found unconstitutional when applied to the ice business. However the dissenting opinion rendered by Mr. Justice Brandeis will be written into the economic rules of America when the backward looking majority decision has gone the way of Volstead.

Arizona is in area the fifth largest state in the union though its population is only 430,000. It produces more of America's copper than all other states combined. The whole structure of the state has been built around the copper producing industry. In recent years there has been a marked rise in the production of foreign fields, particularly in Africa and South America. Many of our copper mine owners have gone to these

(Continued on page 419)



The Modern Liner Virginia is All-Electric, Including the Kitchen—Truly an Achievement in Ship-building. Yet to Date Engineering Skill Has Done Nothing to Solve Business Depressions and Unemployment.

(\*Nation's Business, November, 1931, and General Electric Review, August, 1930.)



# How Wages Pump Life Into a Town

OTTO S. BEYER, consulting engineer, is giving publicity to a set of figures developed by the Illinois Central Railroad. These figures are headed significantly "A Table Full of Meaning." They present an analysis of the actual destination of \$720,000 paid in wages to railroad employees at Jackson, Miss.

What did the \$720,000 payroll in 1931 of the 400 Illinois Central System employees at Jackson, Miss., mean to the local merchants? That was the question which C. H. Williams, president of the Illinois Central Booster Service Club of Jackson, recently set out to answer.

Taking the annual budgets of six representative employees, Mr. Williams averaged their expenditures for items of goods sold in Jackson and applied the resulting percentages to the 1931 payroll. He also listed the various kinds of dealers interested, as shown in the 1931 city directory.

The calculation worked out as shown below. Might not this same idea be found equally applicable to other points on the Illinois Central System at which considerable groups of employees receive and spend their money?

**No guesswork about it—Illinois Central Railroad shows. Payroll biggest factor in town's welfare.**

Classification of Purchases	Per Cent Ex-pended	Amount Ex-pended	No. of Local Dealers
Gasoline, oil, etc.	5	\$36,000	90
Auto accessories, tires repairs, etc.	2	14,400	49
Groceries, fruits, vegetables, etc.	25	180,000	116
Milk and cream	2	14,400	9
Meat and seafoods	5	36,000	26
Telephones	2	14,400	1
Clothing and department store goods	8	57,600	21
Shoes	3	21,600	8
Laundry	2	14,400	5
Drugs, tobacco, lunches, etc.	2.5	18,000	42
Hardware and electrical and gas fixtures	3	21,600	17
Building materials, paint, etc.	1	7,200	22
Coal	0.5	3,600	7
Ice	2	14,400	4
Natural gas and electric light	3	21,600	1
Water	1	7,200	1
Furniture, miscellaneous household goods	3	21,600	15
Professional services, investment, savings, etc.	30	216,000	250*
	100	\$720,000	684

\*Estimated. Includes doctors, lawyers, dentists, ministers, real estate firms, savings

banks, insurance firms, fraternal organizations, amusement houses, etc.

The foregoing makes it plain that the United States can not gain recovery without wise inflation.

Already the struggle is on. Though there are millions of wage-earners who are grumblingly content with their lot and other millions who never think of their lot at all, there still remains a vast army bitterly disappointed and hotly antagonistic to all there is. Everywhere are industrial evils curable but uncured; inequalities resting on no rational basis, greed rewarded, cunning exalted, and honest, humble toil dispraised and despised. Daily the gulf deepens between the man at the machine and the man in the counting-house; daily industry becomes more impersonal, more coldly and scientifically objective, more firmly based upon a division of labor, which robs the worker of individuality, and upon an anonymity of capital, which renders the employer irresponsible.

The waste of child life, the destruction of women, the killing or maiming of men through accident, industrial disease, overwork, insecurity and starvation wages; the robbing of the worker's dignity, independence and joy in his work, the thwarting of ambitions, the overhanging sense of an anonymous oppression—all these are old, all have been dinned into our ears until we are deaf to them. And yet to them who suffer or daily witness them these evils are never old. A dark spirit of revolt broods over the labor world, revealing itself in occasional desperate ventures, fierce and pitiable.

We read of obdurate strikes, bloody clashes with police and constabulary, desperate assaults upon strike-breakers, wanton destruction of property.

We catch glimpses of a truculent spirit given brutal expression. Equally truculent and equally brutal is the attitude of opponents. We read of vigilance committees, of embittered groups of citizens, who tar and feather labor leaders and do not stop far short of murder.

We read of powerful associations organized "to smash unions," to put spies into union meetings, to bribe union leaders, to "beat up" union workmen, to mobilize into a professional strike-breaking army the reckless dissolute of the slum. Here and there the tide of passions rises until all good will and mutual accommodation are submerged. In the swirling stream of contending hatreds, law, justice, and morality are lost moorings, and brutal instinctive crimes and subtle gentlemanly crimes intensify the rancor which calls them forth.

Far more significant even than these violent outbreaks is a deep-seated disillusionment of millions of prospering wage-earners. Beneath the surface of our industrial life, a slow fire smolders. It is a covert, sullen discontent, a loose anger untrained and un-directed, a dull sense of injustice, and ardent hope of betterment through untried means. Millions of wage-earners, feeling that something—they do not know exactly what—is rotten in our Society, long for a change in whatever direction. There is the widest range of proletarian discontent from that of the locomotive engineer who wants more dollars to that of the isolated fanatic, who would prayerfully set a torch to our whole Society though he perished in the ruins.

—Walter Weyl.



Full Steam Ahead—Wages Are the Driving Power of Prosperity.



# Multiplex Electrical Industry to Be Seen

**E**LECTRICITY and its manifold uses in the home, in commerce, industry, agriculture, education, advertising displays, illumination and other fields will be portrayed in a comprehensive exhibit in Chicago's 1933 World's Fair—a Century of Progress Exposition.

Major public utility companies throughout the United States have signed a contract and made payment for an extensive block of exhibit space in the electrical building of the exposition in which to present this exhibit, according to an announcement by the electrical central station committee, through which the companies are co-operating. Electricity consuming devices of all types in surroundings similar to their usual environment in every day use will be demonstrated in the display.

In announcing plans for the exhibit, the committee pointed out that such a display would afford the utility industry an opportunity to present modern uses of electrical current in a highly effective manner to the millions of visitors to the Exposition.

Eight major sections, it is planned, will be presented in the exhibit. These will include residential, commercial, industrial, electricity on the farm, science of seeing, school room, lamps and lighting and spectacular displays.

For the residential section, a complete display of electrical equipment for every department of the home will be shown. This will include various methods and types of wiring, the most modern electrically operated labor-saving devices, electrical cooking, room cooling and air conditioning. New incandescent lighting methods and gaseous tube adaptations will likewise be shown.

In the commercial field, a wide variety of devices and utilizations will be demonstrated, including displays showing the importance of adequate illumination for

**Chicago's World Fair plans to make light centre of progress. Every branch of the industry will be pictured.**

every class of work; room cooling and air conditioning; motor-driven appliances for commercial use; electrical communication; the most modern retail store lighting equipment; application of electricity for cooking in restaurants; refrigeration; electric heating humidification equipment, etc. An interesting feature planned for the outdoor electrification phase of the commercial section is a model showing a typical section of a city area, demonstrating floor lighting, signs, street and highway lighting, sports events lighting, festival and airport lighting, etc.

For the industrial section it is planned to show a model factory lighting installation, indicating increased production due to adequate lighting as compared with old methods. It is planned, likewise to demonstrate the application of small heating units for industrial uses and to show the adaptation of modern scientific developments such as photo-electric inspection operation.

The section on electricity on the farm will include displays of the modern uses of electricity in farm residences and out-buildings.

In the science of seeing division, a scientific exhibit of lighting will be presented, demonstrating the speed of human vision, glare and other lighting and vision fundamentals.

For the school room display, it is planned to reproduce an adequately lighted and equipped school room for all

purposes to which electricity can be adapted.

The section on lamps and lighting will show the value of color, its adaptation and practical uses. It will include, also a display of all known types of lighting equipment of standard value.

In the section on spectacular displays an exhibit of scientific phenomena using electricity and the very latest developments in this field will be included.

Members of the electrical central station committee, in charge of the exhibit plans, include: E. W. Lloyd, vice president, Commonwealth Edison Company, Chicago, chairman; D. C. Barnes, Engineers Public Service Company, Inc., New York; R. J. Graf, Byllesby Engineering and Mining Corporation, Chicago; D. C. Green, Electric Bond and Share Company, New York; Louis H. Egan, Union Electric Light and Power Company, St. Louis; Col. William Kelly, Buffalo, Niagara & Eastern Power Corporation, Buffalo; T. A. Kenny, Commonwealth & Southern Corporation, New York; Clarence L. Law, The New York Edison Company, New York; A. H. Markwart, Pacific Gas and Electric Company, San Francisco.

Thirty years after the Declaration of Independence was written, the town constable of New York fixed the wages of the workers of the city, and the employee that sought a higher wage or shorter hours, suffered the penalty of the whipping post. The injunction process is now but a return of those inglorious days for the workers of America.—Anonymous.

Labor is really life. It is the strength and energy and time of human beings given day by day to someone else. To give it without any return is slavery; to take it for an unjust or insignificant return is only so much less.—Samuel Gompers.



ELECTRICAL GROUP, TAKEN FROM THE LAGOON



# World Jeers at Our Banker Incompetency

AS much as two years ago an English financial leader stated England did not much fear United States competition in world banking circles. This, he said, was because American bankers had not learned the international banking business. They were new at it. America had had the role of creditor nation thrust upon it.

Now comes Maurice Wertheim, a New York banker, home from Europe telling the United States much the same thing—hard words but needed ones, revealing the utter incompetency of American bankers and their political colleagues to direct the nation in the present crisis. Mr. Wertheim writes in the New York Times. He is a senior partner in Wertheim & Company, a New York banking firm, and a director of the following companies:

Underwood Elliott Fisher Co.  
Cavanagh-Dobbs, Inc.  
Gotham Silk Hosiery  
The Theatre Guild, Inc.  
Mangel Stores Corp.

Mr. Wertheim says:

"Never in my life have I received such a shock as when I spent the first week in April with London bankers. I, too, held the traditional points of view. After one day in London it became clear to me that Europe was assessing us, not traditionally, but realistically. They know all about our inexhaustible resources, but they also know that any great liner may become helpless at sea if not properly steered. This is no diatribe against our executives or even against our legislators, though they seem more to blame than any one else. It is merely a statement that the conclusion at which one inevitably arrives after talking to intelligent people abroad is that the American people as a whole, and particularly their representatives, have no real conception of where they stand.

"I am a banker, and I talked with bankers in London, Amsterdam, Berlin and Paris, and I believe it is a fair statement that never has there been such absolute distrust of our situation in financial quarters abroad as there is today. There is not a penny available in Europe for investment in America, not only because they have little to spare—there is still European capital seeking investment—but chiefly because from our actions in the past year they know 'for sure' that we do not know where we are going and that we do not understand our crisis or how to handle it."

Mr. Wertheim points out that the particular malady from which we are suffering is that we don't know what it is to be a creditor nation:

"Chiefly, the matter is that for the first time in our history we have become a creditor nation and seem not to know how to handle ourselves as a creditor

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**Failure of dominant group to handle present crisis because of managerial bungling brings lack of confidence abroad. Drift, drift, drift.**

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nation should. Until we do, as surely as the sun rises and sets, we shall be headed toward relying solely on our domestic trade, and with our intensive industrial expansion of the last 25 years that would look like depression to all of us."

He frankly places upon the American banker the responsibility for tremendous loss of investments in foreign securities.

"Our bankers are blamed for the present losses in that direction, which is true enough, but it was their first try and they just did not know how."

The hope is, he says, that we will come to our senses and find out that being a creditor nation is different from being a debtor nation.

"Change they will not until we realize the fundamental change in our country from a debtor to a creditor, alter our psychology accordingly and examine every suggestion without prejudice."

He differs from other bankers in that he opens his eyes to the gravity of 10,000,000 men unemployed, and does not think that inflationary schemes like the soldiers' bonus are bad.

"Gold reserves we have; yes, the largest in the world, able to support billions of additional currency before approaching the legal minimum. But what of the unemployment, which has reached the staggering figure of 10,500,000 and seems destined to grow even larger when our export trade has diminished, not 67 per cent as at present, but 90 per cent, and when in turn this has caused our domestic demand to be reduced through reduction of income? Inflationary schemes like the soldiers' bonus and Goldsborough bills lately proposed here and killed for the moment, people are saying abroad, will have to be developed in one way or another to handle this problem. What of our prices deflated like a pricked balloon? What of our wages today reduced roughly only one-third as much as the reduction in our cost of living and with labor threatening dire things if further reductions are made? What of our mountain of corporate funded debt contracted for dollars that were at the time able to buy half as much as now and therefore, when repaid, would be repayable at 200 per cent?"

He contrasts England's success with our own.

"The strange part of it is that, even though today figures do not indicate that from the point of view of trade

England is in a far better position than she has been, nevertheless money is flowing to her from all parts of the world as the safest place in the world in which to put it. Such is the confidence that comes from an intelligent handling of the situation."

He drives home the point that American bankers are mere children when it comes to handling the situation.

"The American situation in perspective comes down simply to this: They think abroad that we have not shown that we know how to handle our own business. In the financial world when bankers think that a business man has not shown that he knows how to handle his own business he loses his credit, and we are in a fair way of losing the confidence of the world unless we adopt a constructive program and follow it."

In short, Americans have money and no skill. England hasn't much money but a great deal of financial sense.

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Secret diplomacy can be abolished. Unfortunately, jingoism cannot be. But they can be held accountable for their acts. Publishers, editors, writers, public speakers and public officials, who incite war can be compelled to serve as common soldiers in any war they may incite. It can be legally declared that to advocate a policy of aggression toward a nation is to incite war. The period can also be legally fixed in which responsibility for a given utterance shall exist. The people may say that if war with a particular nation shall follow within two years or five years of the advocacy of aggression toward the nation, the author of the advice shall be required to prove his sincerity and his disinterested patriotism by going to the front. It would be a simple matter to require all publishers and writers of articles advocating aggression to send their names and addresses and copies of their articles to the War Department, and to report changes of address for five years following each article.

The threat of a fine and imprisonment for not making such reports would insure observance of the law, because the publicity attendant upon publication would make knowledge of the facts widespread. Breathing war from a newspaper skyscraper would be less popular diversion if it carried with it the certainty that, in the event of war, both writer and publisher would breathe smoke on the battlefield.—Allan Benson.

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If the people of the United States desire to keep clear of the welter of blood that is coming they should draw back upon their own continent, stick their toenails into their own soil and say to the world: "Here we stand. We want no foot of alien soil. We will not go a foot away from our shores to fight anyone—but we will put six feet underground anyone who comes here to fight us." We should set free, not only the Philippine Islands, but Hawaii, Guam, the Samoan isle that we own in partnership with Germany, Porto Rico and every other insular possession. Each of these islands is a source of weakness to us, rather than of strength. We took them only because we became intoxicated with the fumes of world power.

—Allan Benson.



# Another Picture of Labor Day for 1932

By MICHAEL J. BUTLER, L. U. No. 3

**"L**ABOR in this country is independent and proud. It has not to ask the patronage of capital, but capital solicits the aid of labor."

Daniel Webster said that in one of his speeches one hundred and seven years ago. It wasn't exactly true then, it isn't exactly true now. It will never be exactly true.

Labor as such is not independent, for it depends on intelligence boiled down into capital, that provides factories and mines in which labor works. Capital can never be independent of labor, for it is the child and product of labor, two kinds of labor, mental and muscular.

By those two kinds, stimulated by ambition, has been produced everything worth while on the earth.

Labor and capital have gone upward, hand in hand, since the early days of our country. A hundred years ago the most successful capitalist had one or a few million dollars. Now he has a billion!

One hundred years ago the successful mechanic made one dollar a day all the year round. At one time only one mechanic in the United States was able to do that. Now the successful mechanic makes ten dollars and more.

These are times of depression. But we have had other times of depression, other periods of idleness, followed by other and greater periods of prosperity.

Presently this time of depression will be followed by another and a greater period of prosperity.

What we want now is encouragement, and not as Millet pictured it, the man with the hoe, and Edwin Markham's magnificent and powerful poem, of which the first two verses I am quoting on this page, appeals to the conscience of men.

I will show labor as it is NOW, powerful, self-controlled, organized, sharing good times and bad times, booms and depressions, with capital, and relied on at this moment to help capital, that has stumbled over its own mistakes, to rise and go forward.

## The Man With the Hoe

Edwin Markham's Poem

God made man in His own image; in the image of God He made him.—Genesis.

Bowed by the weight of centuries he leans  
Upon his hoe and gazes on the ground,  
The emptiness of ages in his face,  
And on his back the burden of the world.  
Who made him dead to rapture and  
despair,

A thing that grieves not and that never  
hopes,

Stolid and stunned, a brother to the ox?  
Who loosened and let down this brutal  
jaw?

Whose was the hand that slanted back  
this brow?

Whose breath blew out the light within  
this brain?

**Another year nearly gone, and another Labor Day comes around, a holiday for many that have had too many holidays recently. A day of thought for every man that really LABORS with brains, muscles or both. Member shows how labor has risen and changed.**

Is this the Thing the Lord God made and gave  
To have dominion over sea and land;  
To trace the stars and search the heavens for power;  
To feel the passion of Eternity?  
Is this the dream He dreamed who shaped the suns

And markt their ways upon the ancient deep?

Down all the caverns of Hell to their last gulf

There is no shape more terrible than this—

More tongued with cries against the world's blind greed—

More filled with signs and portents for the soul—

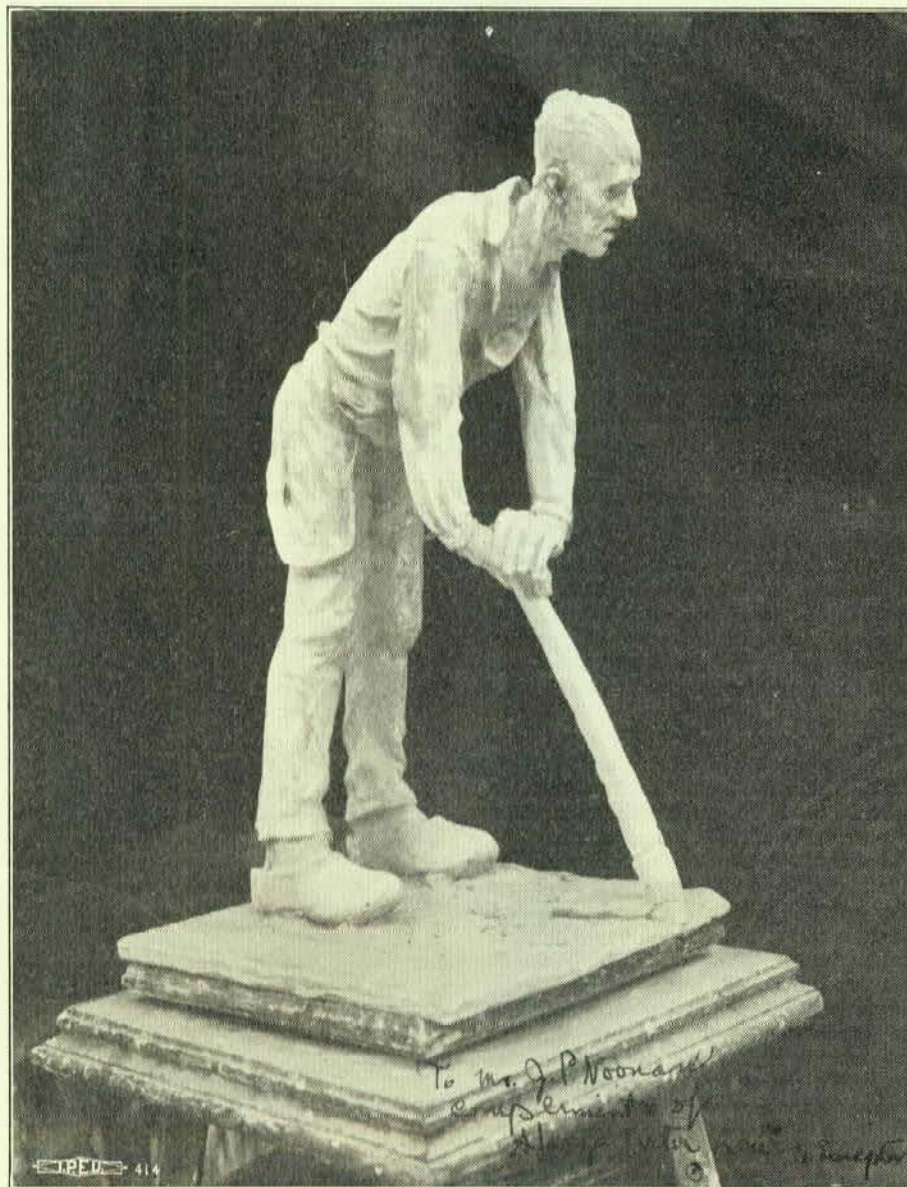
More packt with danger to the universe.

First two verses of Edwin Markham's poem, "The Man with the Hoe."

## Unplanned Industry

It is to be remembered that this is not the people's depression, and it is by no means, and in no way, the depression of labor.

It is the depression of unregulated, uncontrolled, unplanning and unthink-  
(Continued on page 415)



WEARY WEIGHT OF CENTURIES



# Electric Mines Produce Industry's Copper

**M**OST of the conductors used in the electrical industry are copper products. It is a fact in unintentional justice of things that the great copper mines of the southwest and the smelters beside them, which produce much of the copper used by the electrical industry, are electrified plants—efficient, smooth, almost magical in their operation.

Ever since the beginning of the world war the copper industry has been gradually adopting electrical equipment. Electrically driven air compressors supply the mine drills; electrically operated scoop shovels, automatically controlled

**Little known phase of electrical industry in far west—especially Arizona—offers field for varied skill among journeymen. Great copper mills controlled by electric buttons, produce electric industry's principal material. One plant has 500 motors.**

forced alternately through a series of powered rolls or ball grinding mills and classifying trommels. The classifiers, as

they are called, reject large particles, sending them back for further grinding. Since the early 1920's it has been the custom to operate the rolling mills in closed circuit with the classifiers, so that delivery of back ore ceases if a motor "kicks out" or the system breaks down at any point. Often a frequency relay control is used, as at the Ajo, Ariz., plant of the New Cornelia Copper Co., to insure successful starting and to allow a motor to resynchronize if an excessive peak load pulls it out of step.

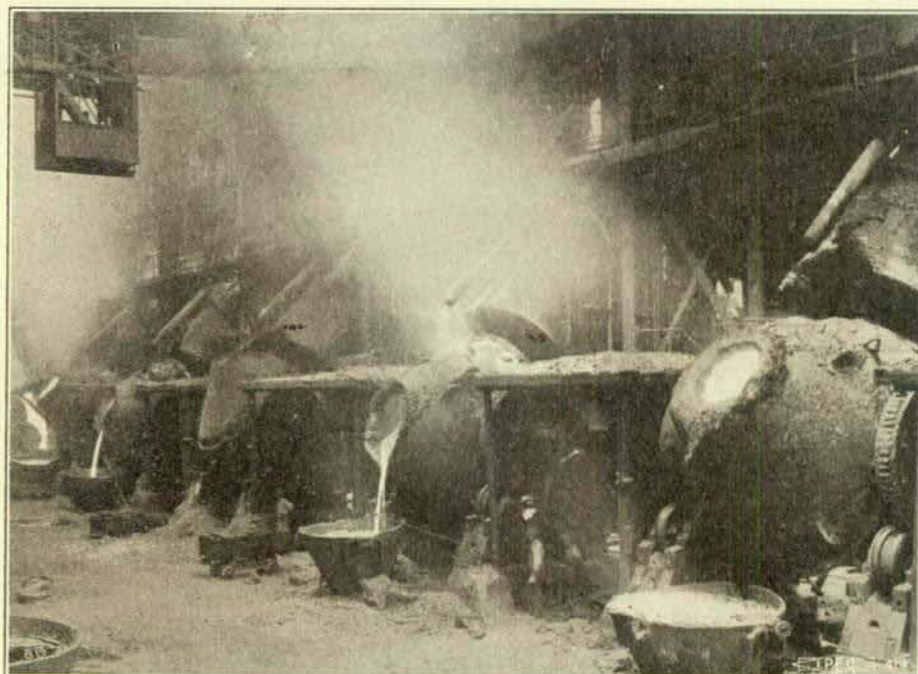
## Electrified Scales

Somewhere along the route between crushers and mills, the conveyor is usually equipped with an automatic, bucket-like sampler and a weighometer, so that a correct record of the weight of the ore and a sample of it is secured.

If the copper is in the sulphide form, as it frequently is, it is most often recovered by floatation, sent to the smelter and cast. When it is in the oxidized form, or mixed sulphide and oxide, floatation is ineffective as a method of concentration; then the copper is usually leached out of the material chemically and refined by electrolysis before it can be molded into commercial shapes. The major portion of the country's smelted copper is also electrolytically refined before it is cast for marketing.

## Pumps Electrically Operated

For floatation the ore must be very finely ground. After the ground ore has passed through the classifiers it is mixed with a small amount of oil and conveyed to agitator tanks. Here the solution is mechanically beaten into a froth. The oil bubbles have the lucky property of being able to pick up metallic mineral particles, but they refuse to

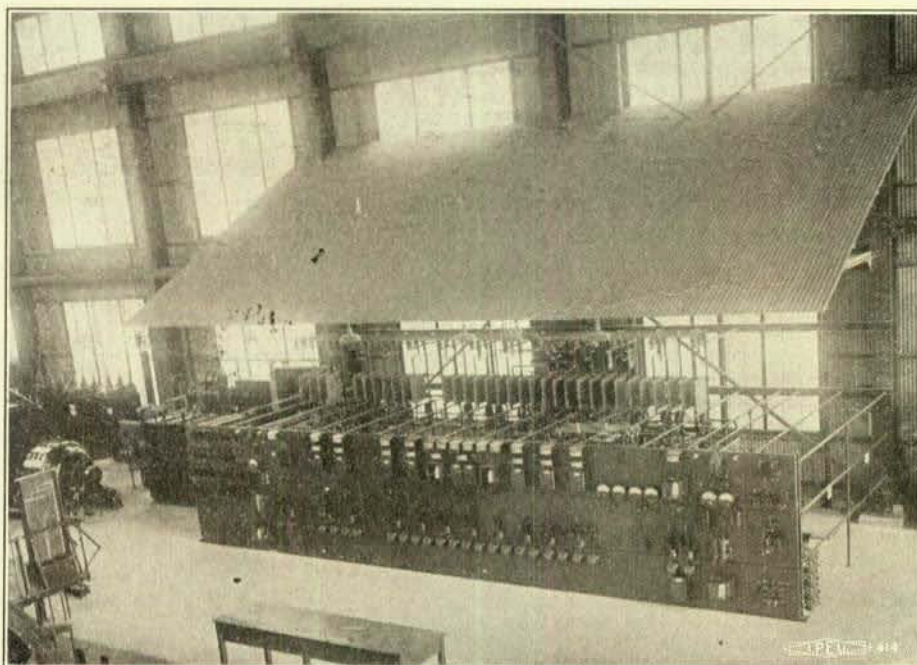


CONVERTERS, INTERNATIONAL SMELTER

hoists and cranes move the ore about in every copper mine and plant. Even the haulage systems are becoming electrified. Storage battery, trolley, or cable-equipped locomotives and power-dumped cars are rapidly replacing steam engine trains both above and below ground. Electric fans and blowers supply ventilation in the dead ends of the mine and Cottrell installations remove the dust from the flue gases at the smelter. The mine shops contain power saws and drill sharpeners.

The raw ore first goes to the milling section of the concentrator plant. From the storage bins it is carried by an electrically controlled belt conveyor system to electrically driven crushers, in which it is broken up into small fragments. Frequently after passing through the first crushers the ore is sent through jigs, where it is jerked about under water by a power driven mechanism imparting a motion very similar to that used by prospectors in washing or panning gold in a basin to loosen the ore particles from the surrounding material.

From the jig or crusher the ore is



PORPHYRY SWITCHBOARD, INSPIRATION

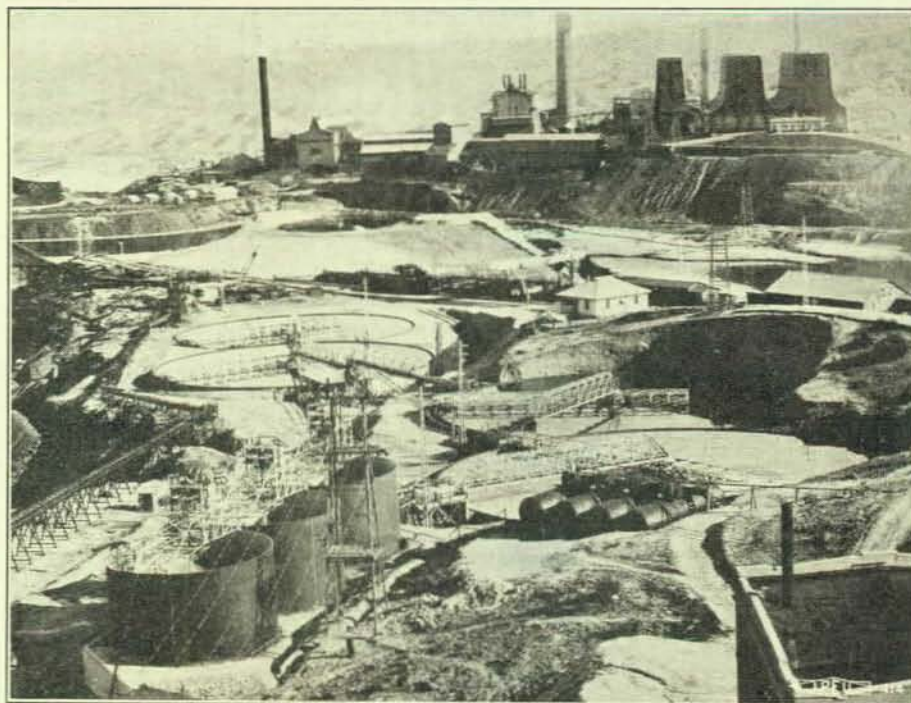


adhere to the non-metallic. Electrically operated pumps force air into the floatation tanks from the bottom, carrying the oil bubbles, with the metallic particles clinging to them, to the surface. The froth is allowed to float off through a lip at the top of the tank and away to settling, or concentrating basins. It is then filtered dry in large rotating cylinders and sent to the roasting furnaces at the smelter plant. The residual tailings left in the agitator tanks are removed to the dump. Or, if they contain sufficiently valuable copper oxides, they may be roasted and shipped to the leaching plant for chemical treatment.

At the smelter we again find electrically controlled conveyor systems. Roasters, reverberatory anode furnaces, converters and casting furnaces are also usually power driven. Furnaces are charged by electric cranes. The haulage systems bringing the floatation concentrate to the smelter and carrying the blister copper to the electrolytic plant or to the market likewise not infrequently take the form of electrified railroads.

The copper undergoes three processes of treatment at the smelter plant: roasting, which drives off most of the sulphur contained in the copper sulphides; smelting proper, which eliminates the gangue minerals and more of the sulphur; and converting, which oxidizes the rest of the sulphur, leaving crude copper.

Roasting consists of heating the floatation concentrate in a gentle stream of hot air. A revolving cylinder is one type of roaster. This keeps charge moving, constantly exposing new surfaces to the warm air. Heat is supplied by an oil burner in the firebox. The roaster is rotated by an electric motor operating through a worm-gear mechanism. A more common form of roaster is a series of stationary hearth compartments, usually six in number, arranged



SLIME-LEACHING PLANT, INSPIRATION, ARIZ.

one over the other and containing a central vertical shaft. The shaft has two horizontal arms, with rakes attached, in each hearth and is rotated through a gearing at the furnace base. The shaft and its arms are watercooled to prevent warping. The charge enters the roaster furnace through a hopper at the top and passes downward through the hearth compartments successively, being removed from the bottom.

Reverberatory furnaces are long and low with a chimney at one end and a hearth at the other, so that a draught is created. Pulverized coal is sprayed on the hearth to furnish heat. Rotary blowers force blasts of air through the charge. The ore melts down in this furnace. Copper, iron and sulphur set-

tle to the bottom, forming what is known as "matte", while the slag floats on top. When the furnace is tapped the liquid flows out into settling tanks. The matte reseparates from the slag, is drawn off and conveyed to the converter furnace.

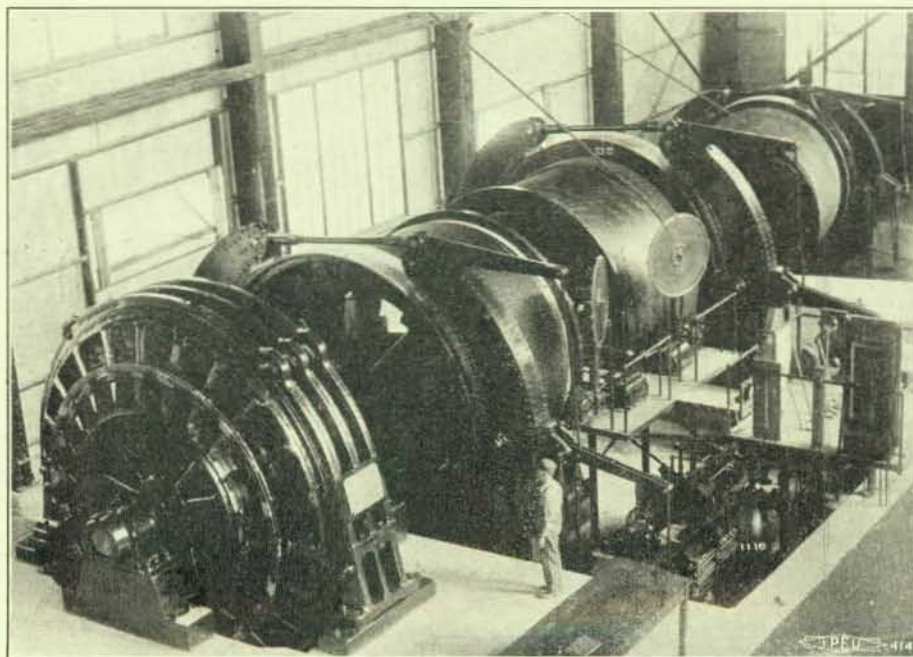
If the ore has not been too finely divided, roasting and smelting can be done in a single step by a blast furnace, so called because of the strong blasts of air blown through the charge. But the blast furnace has now largely given way to the roaster and the reverberatory, since the air blasts blow the ore particles out of the furnace when the charge has been ground as finely as is necessary for successful floatation.

The converter furnace, in which the final smelter process takes place, is shaped like a large pot. As with the other furnaces, compressed air enters from the bottom. The remaining sulphur in the charge oxidizes and escapes through flues as gas. The gas is sprayed by a Cottrell installation which electrifies the valuable sulphur dust particles in the fume, causing them to precipitate so that they may be collected for future conversion into sulphuric acid.

#### Electrified Refiners

The converter is mounted on steel rollers. It is tilted by power when the slag is ready to be poured off. Converter slag is sent back to the reverberatory. The molten "blister" copper left in the bottom is removed and cast into molds. Some of it is placed on the market in this form, but about five-sixths of it is first shipped as anode sheets to the electrolytic plant for further refining. It then returns to the smelter to be melted down and cast into commercial shapes, such as ingots, wire bars, slabs and cakes.

(Continued on page 421)



PORPHYRY ORE HOIST AND MAN CAGE HOIST



# JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

Official Publication International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers

Devoted  
to the  
Cause



of  
Organized  
Labor

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No. 8

**Second-Rate?** Is America about to become a second-rate country? This is a legitimate query. But it must not be inferred that it refers to armaments. The likelihood is that the United States will continue to maintain its military strength. A second-rate country can easily be a first-rate military nation. The test of a nation today is, can it mobilize collective intelligence to feed, clothe and shelter its entire population, and constantly increase purchasing power and maintain a high standard of living? This accomplishment involves a different kind of technology from that of war or production.

As yet there is no evidence that the dominant group in the United States has so much as faced this task. The attack levelled against American bankers by Maurice Wertheim, himself a banker (quoted in this issue), gives this declaration point. Mr. Wertheim has been travelling in Europe. He has interviewed bankers in Paris, London, Amsterdam and Berlin. He finds that these foreign bankers unite in distrust of American banking competency. They declare American bankers and the American governing group do not understand our crisis or how to handle it. They say:

"What is the use of creating credit if you do not arrange your affairs so that trade will flow and business men will want to use it? What is the use of unfreeze credit if trade remains frozen?"

It is curious the foreign bankers agree so closely with the critics at home of American bankers. These critics find them bungling, wary, futile and indifferent to social distress. It is this complete indifference, coupled with stupid blindness and incompetency, which is fast bringing the United States into the ranks of second-rate countries. Yes, at the rate we are going we will soon be in the class of China, India and Siam.

What is needed most in this country is a government group with a sense of responsibility, and with skill commensurate with that sense. Speculators can't govern anything, not even their own affairs.

**Where Are We Going?** Franklyn Hobbs, a construction statistician, has a startling way of envisioning potentialities of the building industry, and of this nation. He finds, from a long-time study of construction data, that this nation has a way of doubling its physical plant every 10 years or so. The record looks like this:

1887-1898	doubled	our physical plant
1899-1910	"	this plant again
1911-1922	"	" " "
1922-1933	"	" " "
1933-1945	?	

Mr. Hobbs believes that the trend will not halt. "If we do not build more churches than are now standing we will make it up on schoolhouses, or university buildings," he says. "If we do not pave more city streets, we will lay more country highways; if we do not build more office buildings, or more hotels, we will build more warehouses, and more single family dwellings." It is Mr. Hobbs' conclusion that it will be single family dwellings rather than any other type of edifice.

Incidentally, Mr. Hobbs gives an able analysis of the American standard of living.

"The average price of all things is now about 25 per cent below the average for one hundred years, and yet it costs a man three times as much to live as it did just a generation ago. It costs a man nine or 10 times as much to live as it did one hundred years ago, and yet I remind you that the average price of everything we eat, wear, use, or consume is 25 per cent below the average for one hundred years. The difference in the cost of living, which is covered by this 200 per cent increase since 1900, is the amount required to purchase the things we did not have in 1900, and which we could not get along without today. It costs you, each of you, three times as much to live now as it cost you to live in 1900, even though you live no more extravagantly now than you did then. So much for the growing demands of men."

In the face of these facts, how can anyone expect Americans to be enthusiastic about wage cuts and Asiatic living standards?

**Prohibition vs. Unemployment** Anything that will take prohibition repeal out of the center of the national picture, and put unemployment in its place, will be good for labor. Labor is wet, has been and will be. The insane policy of carrying dead laws on the books in order to please misguided Puritans, or to enrich those big money-makers who have cash invested in the bootlegging industry, is fatal; and this insanity should be erased. Yet prohibition repeal is only a by-road to national recovery. It is a side-show, and not the main performance. The real issue is unemployment—rapidly increasing, chaotic unemployment.

Real progress is being made toward repealing the prohibition mistake, but practically no progress is being made toward providing jobs. During the depression, every condition has favored machinery and mechanized organization, and every condition has been against man power. Inventions have increased labor-saving devices. Falling profits have enthroned the efficiency expert, and thrown the humanitarian out the back door; as a result so-called technological unemployment has increased.

Bringing beer back will not meet this condition. It will solve a vexed moral issue, but only greatly shortened hours, increased purchasing power for the masses, and economic planning can beat the machine.



**Power Rate Direction** It is now announced that the power industry is about to reform itself. It appears that there was an upset in administration of the National Electric Light Association, and an overturn of those responsible for former power policies. The net result is to be a reform of holding company policy, a study of rates looking toward a revision downward, and an effort to regain public confidence.

The power industry should be told that public confidence once undermined is not easily regained. The state of mind of power consumers is one of extreme skepticism and impatience.

Electric utility rates are too high. This goes without saying. This JOURNAL has repeatedly pointed this fact out. Generation costs do not sustain the generally high retail prices. Good business sense does not support the policy of a general seven cents basic kilowatt hour rate. In a city like Washington, D. C., a practice of progressive revision of rates downward has brought a progressively increased volume of business.

The electrical contractor is concerned with power rates directly, and so is the electrical wireman. Increased volume of business means more installations and more employment.

It is too bad that it has taken a rising flood of criticism against utilities to make them see the wisdom of cheaper rates. But as someone has remarked, during the last 10 years power companies have not been in the business of selling electricity, but in the game of marketing stocks and bonds. The failure of power management as management is the real blot on the utility record.

**Planners Arrive** Perception of incompetency on the part of the governing group has given rise to the wide-spread demand for national economic planning. Planners know that knowledge is available, research methods are capable, administrative technique is such, scientific methodology so perfected, and management science of such advanced nature that it is not necessary to flounder, stall, blunder and fail as the United States has done in the last three years. Planners advocate setting up councils to study trends, determine objectives, and avoid the futile, wrong and disastrous policies of the depression years.

Whether the present dominant group will ever accept such a suggestion is not known. It is likely that they will oppose every device that will lessen their chances for speculation, or any suggestion that will change the rules of the business game in a way that will resist their preying upon the rest of the population.

But the institutions of this country are such that a wide-spread, insistent, determined, popular demand has to be heeded.

**Wanted—A Fair Tax** It wasn't the sales tax—oh boy! if it had been, what would it have done to us? For, without the sales tax, consumers are paying on the following basic items—among others:

gasoline  
amusements

candy  
toothpaste

mechanical refrigerators  
electrical energy  
tires  
autos  
radios

soft drinks  
furs  
jewelry  
soap  
checks

It is the same old story, the ultimate consumer pays and pays and pays. The patriotic gentlemen, who complain of high taxes, and shout balance the budget, cheerfully pass their burdens along to Mr. and Mrs. Consumer.

The ideal tax, learned men tell us, is one that hits the right persons—those best able to pay—and one that can not be shifted. There are only a few of these, it seems, and the excise tax is not one of them.

**How Long, How Long!** A great groan has gone up from the people. Give us bread. Patience is being exhausted.

After three years men's nerves give way. They want action. They want hope. The do-nothing tactics of those who can do something about it create bitterness—resentment.

There is yet time. Not much, but yet time. Ours is a patient people. With universal education goes a regard for thought-out plans as opposed to emotional expression. But respect for order can not go on forever when unemployment mounts, and hunger grows. Men close to the field report a change in sentiment during the last month.

Full, thorough-going relief should be provided at once. Public works should be instituted. Managed inflation should go forward, and thereafter sharp curtailment of working hours, unemployment reserves built up, and wages increased as rapidly as production grows.

**Labor Law** Edwin E. Witte, an acknowledged authority on labor law, has this to say in regard to the relationship of unions to their individual members. "Despite such governmental favors, labor unions are not in any sense public or quasi-public organizations. They possess no governmental powers, and membership is entirely voluntary. In short, the legal status of unions is practically identical with that of fraternal organizations. They cannot be compelled to admit anyone to membership; and the expulsion of members is not reviewable in the courts as long as the procedure is fair and conforms to the union constitution and by-laws. Similarly, the courts will not interfere in the relations between local and international unions, except to enforce the union constitution. Unions may 'settle disputes between the members on questions of policy, discipline, or internal government, so long as the government of the society is fairly and honestly administered in conformity with its laws and the laws of the land, and no property or civil rights are involved.'"

This from his recent book, "The Government in Labor Disputes," may be taken as the view of an authority.





# WOMAN'S WORK



## THE MONEY YARD-STICK

By "SCOTCHIE"

**D**URING the past decade people have come to the opinion that money is the be-all and end-all of existence. We have thought money, talked money, and chased money as though that were the sole object of life; and when we got it we have spent it ostentatiously so that its importance should be reflected back onto us.

But when the system crashed, and the greenbacks were no longer to be had by anyone who would work hard, or invest shrewdly, or promote smoothly, then many gentlemen who had based their lives' value on the prestige of money, jumped out of high buildings, unable to bear the ignominy of the loss of what made them self-important. And workers, who could no longer get money in exchange for their services to exchange in turn for food, shelter and clothing, helplessly starved, froze, or went on the county.

The real value of money lies in the things it can be exchanged for: labor and goods. Of these, as many wise men have already said, labor comes first, because goods are not produced except by labor. The money system was devised, in the dawn of industrial history, merely to make exchange easier. The man who had a sheep and wanted to exchange it for shoes, instead of having to hunt for a shoemaker who wanted mutton, could sell the sheep to the butcher and use money from the sale to pay the shoemaker, who could in turn, use the money to buy as much mutton as he needed. Barter is still resorted to in primitive countries and it was used extensively by early settlers in this country.

I don't want to go into a long history or economic treatise on money because I doubt whether I know any more about it than my readers do: but this is what I do want to discuss, and would like to have you discuss with me through the JOURNAL—when the free exchange of labor for money is interrupted, what shall we do about it?

### Swapping Goods

In an interesting article in a national weekly a short time ago, a woman farmer discussed how she operated her farm and provided for her family almost without the use of cash, through her ability to "swap" what she had for what she needed. The author of the article had an unusual ability as a trader and seemed to take great pleasure in swapping chickens for clothes,

apples for reading matter, milk for gasoline, etc., but she had to go to some trouble to work up her trades. As she received retail value for her products in the exchange, this probably made up for the trouble, since there is such a great increase in price between the farmer and the groceryman. The farmer gets one cent a pound for his wheat. The same wheat sells for stock feed, in 100 pound lots, at two cents a pound. The same wheat, dry-cleaned and packaged, sells at eight cents a pound for breakfast food. Unfortunately, there are so few people who want to swap other commodities for wheat. In order to be a successful trader, you must have your goods in the form that other people want to use them.

Our present civilization does not lend itself to barter. It is too complicated, too specialized. Our great grandfathers knew how to make furniture, clothing, implements, and all sorts of commodities. Frequently they made these out of materials they produced themselves. The skilled handcraftsmen of that day were complete factories in themselves. Now factory operatives run machines. They do not know how to make anything. All they can do is to keep the machine running. Many of our bright young men and women do not know how to run the machinery, even. All they know how to do is to sell the products. What could they exchange for food, clothing and shelter except their ability to act as salesman for the producer?

### Co-operative Producers

The Unemployed Citizens League of Seattle is an organization of 13,000 families representing 50,000 of the unemployed banded together for the purpose of living without money. They are producing co-operatively for the use of their members. The members contribute labor in exchange for the necessities of life. The organization has groups engaged in cutting fuel, harvesting and getting donations of food products, netting fish, and similar activities, while others are repairing and remodeling buildings in exchange for living quarters for members of the organization. Everything goes into a common store and all receive their share. They are doing what they set out to do, keeping their members in food and shelter.

Our banking friends, as they garner in all the country's cash, are collecting a great deal more than they lent, both

in interest, and in the increased value of the dollar. The farmer, who took out a mortgage when wheat was worth three times what it is now, has to pay three times as much in his product now as the money was worth when he got it, plus the accrued interest. That is one reason why so many farms are being taken by the money lenders and tax gatherers. The great farm population do not receive an adequate return on what they produce.

### Producing for Profit

The corporations, which install labor-saving machinery, and slash the wages of their workers, which are more interested in making a profit for their stockholders than producing for the use of consumers and at the same time insuring a living wage for their workers, are denying the great wage earning population an adequate return on what they produce. The value of manufactured products per worker has gone up much more rapidly than his wages have.

We cannot run this country on a system of individual barter and exchange. We can do a little better with co-operative production for the use of a group, but we will be very greatly limited in the variety of goods we can produce. Sooner or later we must fall back on the money system, as a medium of exchange.

But I hope that we are going to get away from the excessive commercialization of the last few years. People must acquire more independence, more resources within themselves. We must educate ourselves so that everything we use, even our entertainment, need not be bought. We must learn to value our friends, not for their money, automobiles, or other evidences of wealth, but for their kindness, intelligence, and other mental qualities. And we must rate our national leaders not by their millions of dollars but by their foresight and their willingness to serve the people.

Our present Congress, after generous handouts to foreign countries, to the bankers and corporations of this country, proceeded to lay a heavy tax on the consumers and an unwarranted and dastardly cut on the wages of helpless government workers. As a sop to the unemployed they offered an inadequate relief bill. It is apparent that such tactics are not going to lift the cloud of depression. We need more Norrises, La Follettes and LaGuardias.

(Continued on page 424)



PRICELESS

but not high  
priced—cool  
fashions of  
cotton for hot  
weather.....



So quaint! Printed organdie, ruffled, full-skirted, with a corsage of white violets at the high waist-line. Above, right.

The ideal street dress, a most original model of navy dotted swiss, is worn with cotton accessories of navy and white. Photos by Joel Feder, courtesy Cotton Textile Institute.

Smart, informal, cool, striped cotton lace in pale gold tone. Right.





# EVERYDAY SCIENCE

## DIESEL-ELECTRIC DRIVE FOR FERRYBOATS

### (Propeller Type)

The success of Diesel-electric drive as applied to ferryboats is largely due to its fuel economy and reliability, its flexible and rapid maneuvering qualities, and its high propulsive efficiency.

The recent rapid growth of vehicular traffic is bringing a demand for ferries, especially adapted to this type of service. Sixteen Diesel-electric ferries for the transportation of automobiles, have been placed in commission the past two years. These boats operate in congested traffic lanes where exacting schedules must be maintained to take care of a large commuting traffic.

Important advantages of Diesel-electric drive which apply to ferryboats of the double-ended propeller type are:

1. The low height of the machinery permits a clear main-deck space, free from obstructions, thus affording maximum space for the accommodation of toll traffic.

2. Control of the direction of rotation and speed of the propellers from the pilot house prevents time delays and likelihood of errors.

3. The equipment is ready for instant service without prior warming up, and full power can be developed a few minutes after starting.

4. Fuel is not wasted during standby periods.

5. Both the time and frequency of fueling are minimized.

6. Cleanliness is promoted and the smoke nuisance is abated.

7. Part of the main power units may be operated at the full-load efficiency during slack periods.

In addition to these advantages, there is a gain in propulsive efficiency over the direct-connected types of drive. The usual method of driving the propeller type of double-ended ferryboat, before the advent of electric drive, was to connect both the fore and aft propeller shafts to a single prime mover. This resulted in long line shifting and the same r. p. m. on both propellers. The bow propeller is very inefficient, and tests have shown that it takes from 50 to 75 per cent more power to pull a boat with bow screw than to drive it at the same speed from the stern. Tests also show that it takes from 25 to 30 per cent more power to drive a boat with bow and stern propellers operating simultaneously at the same speed, than to drive the boat from the stern with the bow propeller detached.

## ORNAMENTAL STREET LIGHTING

Ornamental street lighting is the paramount attainment in city beautification. It expresses art and economy, progress and morality, safety and comfort as the prime issues of a city or town government. A suitable installation of ornamental street lighting accomplishes an aesthetic purpose as well as a practical one. It encourages civic betterment and stimulates business activity. By day it improves the appearance of a city's streets by eliminating the need for unsightly overhead wires with their accompanying wooden poles. By night it provides a pleasing and attractive illumina-

tion which attracts visitors and residents alike, but provides the maximum degree of safety for the passage of traffic along our city streets. The city that does not provide adequate street lighting is shirking its most important moral duty as a municipality.

The selection of artistic standards is the most important consideration in the plan of an ornamental lighting system. The posts should harmonize with their surroundings, should be sturdy in construction and easy to install. Standards are made by pioneers in the field of outdoor electric lighting. Over a third of a century has been devoted to the design and manufacture of electrical lighting fixtures. Street lighting standards are artistic in design. They are made of either cast iron, pressed steel or concrete, each type being made by the most approved manufacturing methods known to science. Standards are made in various sizes, all of the accessories being interchangeable so that a wide degree of variety can be secured in designs of similar motifs.

When lighter columns are preferred, steel standards are recommended. These columns are formed from No. 14 gauge sheet steel, pressed in metal molds, butt-welded and heavily galvanized.

The well-known Hollowspun concrete lighting standards are a recent addition to the line of ornamental street lighting equipment. This type of standard is manufactured by a special centrifugal process which insures it against the inherent weaknesses of other methods of concrete post construction.

Until recently, the single-light standard has been used almost exclusively in the residential portions of cities, for park and boulevard lighting and for entrances to private grounds and public buildings. The perfection of incandescent lamps in sizes up to 25,000 lumens and the development of the bi-lux refractor have made possible the installation of single-light standards in downtown business districts where hitherto two or three arc lights were needed to provide an equivalent illumination.

The advent of the bi-lux refractor marks a new epoch in street lighting history. It has met the modern demands for economy in investment and maintenance costs and at the same time provided for the ever-increasing requirements for higher intensities without the expense of decreasing the spacing of units along the street.

## FIFTY YEARS OF ELECTRIC RAILROADING

Nineteen thirty-one's particular earmark of progress in electric railroading was the revelation that the queer little electric hauler of 50 years ago was scarcely as large as one of the trucks of the present-day electric locomotive. The comparison was pointed out by old timers following the appearance of Thomas A. Edison on the first electric train on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad. It is just fifty years since Edison built and operated an experimental electric railroad at Menlo Park, N. J., the scene of his historic invention of the incandescent electric lamp.

That electric railroad of Edison's was built in the spring of 1880, and extended for a third of a mile over the grassy meadow-land near the Edison laboratory.

The locomotive was simply a crude assemblage of equipment on a species of flatcar, with a couple of long brake handles, a control switch, and a few board seats for the crew. The electric current ran through the rails, entering the rims of the wheels, then through a metal "spider" to an Edison bipolar generator, laid on its side and doing duty as a traction motor. The current thence passed through the opposite wheel and into the other rail, to return to the power-house. The whole outfit had a nondescript appearance—but it worked.

In 1882, Edison built a more pretentious electric railway, also at Menlo Park, three miles in length, with sidings, curves and trestles. The locomotive was much more business-like, having cab, bell and even a cow-catcher. This demonstration was intended to convince the late Henry Villard, president of the Northern Pacific Railroad, that the mountain divisions of his road could be operated electrically.

"I had started to build a 400-horsepower electric locomotive," recalled Mr. Edison, "but never finished it. My three-mile road was undertaken under an agreement with Mr. Villard that he would furnish the money. After the section was completed his engineers, 10 in number, came on and discussed it with each other for three days. The section was exactly the same electrically as that now in operation on the New York Central Railroad out of New York. Villard's engineers finally reported unanimously that the idea was forever impossible and foolish. Moreover, an engineer of the Pennsylvania Railroad who came to Menlo Park to see the three-mile road, stated that the electrifying of his road from New York to Philadelphia would never be possible. Today two of the Pacific roads have electrified their mountain divisions, and the Pennsylvania Railroad no longer thinks that electrification of its line between New York and Philadelphia cannot be accomplished."

After he had ridden with railroad officials and engineers on the first electric train to be operated by the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad—having been invited to apply the power and start the train in motion—Mr. Edison was asked what particularly impressed him about the electric railroading as he experienced it in this instance. He answered that it appeared to him to be highly successful.

Edison also replied to a question as to whether railroads in this country would be practically 100 per cent electrified within the next generation by declaring that in his opinion this will be the case wherever density of traffic warrants it.

The electric train service on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western does not employ a separate electric locomotive but rather an electric motor car, hauling trailers. In the west, however, giant gearless electric locomotives, built by General Electric, are in service on the mountain divisions of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. These mammoths of railroading weigh approximately 265 tons and are rated at about 3,000 horsepower. Edison's first little electric locomotive, scarcely larger than one of the trucks of the most modern type, weighed 10 tons and could develop 12 horsepower. That is what 50 years of progress have accomplished.





# RADIO



## BETTER EARS FOR BROADCAST LISTENERS

By AUSTIN C. LESCARBOURA, Mem. A. I. E. E., Mem. I. R. E.

MUCH has been said and written about improved radio sets and loud-speakers, until it would seem that all the credit for improved radio tone quality is due to the receiving end. Actually, however, the better share of the credit must be given to the studio end of the transmitter, where constantly improved microphones are being introduced, regardless of cost in the quest for utmost fidelity in broadcast transmission. Hence a few thoughts on better ears for broadcast listeners, or just microphones, for short, may be in order at this time.

The microphone art in its highly developed state is a relatively new development. While the carbon microphone dates back five decades or more to the early Bell telephone days, it is only since the dawn of broadcasting, back in 1920, that a real effort has been made to translate the most delicate sound effects into their electrical equivalents. There is an absolute dearth of real literature on the subject, which may or may not be due to professional jealousy and secrecy among designers and builders of microphones. Yet the constant refinements and improvements in microphones speak for themselves, through the 15,000,000 radio sets now in use.

Of the many problems confronting the designer and builder of microphones, two stand out pre-eminently, namely: (1) the nearest approach to absolute fidelity, so that any sound may be translated into its electrical equivalents without adding or subtracting any acoustical values; (2) the reduction of hiss, crackling or other background noises to an absolute minimum.

### Range Increased

The broadcasting art quite naturally borrowed the carbon microphone from the telephone world. Originally nothing more than a carbon rod with sharp ends held between two blocks of carbon, this device was improved by the telephone workers into a compact button comprising two electrodes with carbon granules between, subjected to a varying pressure by sound waves striking the attached diaphragm. However, in ordinary telephone practice the carbon button transmitter handles voice frequency of from 200 to 3,000 cycles, with understandability rather than naturalness as the sole criterion of efficiency. If early broadcasting was decidedly tinny, or reminiscent of the early phonographs, it was largely due to the limited frequency range of studio microphones and amplifiers, rather than the limitations of the first crystal detector receivers and single-tube receivers, using ear-phones.

In short order the broadcasters sought a wider range of frequencies so as to obtain greater fidelity. The carbon microphone was improved by utilizing two buttons, one in front and the other behind the dia-

phragm, so that while one button would be compressed the other would be released by the diaphragm, always maintaining the same average because of this push-pull operation. The delicate tensioning of the diaphragm, the selection of a fundamental pitch beyond that of the broadcasting range, greater care in the selection and treatment of the carbon granules, and all-round precision, have resulted in present-day carbon microphones which are as different from the early carbon mikes as the "Leviathan" is from the "Claremont" of Robert Fulton's day. Carbon mikes are still extensively employed in broadcasting, especially for

it is now standard equipment in leading broadcast studios.

More recently, the dynamic type microphone has made its appearance, utilizing the same moving coil principle as in the present-day dynamic speaker. The diaphragm drives a coil placed in a powerful magnetic field, and electrical currents are set up in the coil as the electrical equivalents. Here again, there are no imperfect contacts to cause hiss or background noise, and the fidelity is excellent.

The most ingenious microphone yet introduced is the ribbon type. A strip of corrugated duraluminum, measuring one-fourth inch wide by three inches long, is placed in a narrow slot of a permanent magnet. The strip or ribbon serves as the super-sensitive diaphragm, and its vibration serves to set up delicate electrical currents which are amplified by a two-stage amplifier contained in the same casing. Remarkable fidelity is obtained with this type microphone, without background noise.

### Small But Mighty

In addition to the various new types of microphones, much has been done by way of placing the microphone in the most favored position. The lapel mike, or microphone to be worn on the lapel or dress, is typical. This is a carbon microphone of compact dimensions—only one and one-fourth inches in diameter and one-fourth inch thick, and a weight of one ounce. Because it picks up the indirect voice waves of the speaker or singer who wears it, certain acoustic advantages are gained. Also, the microphone always remains at a given distance and in a given position with relation to the performer. The performer, meanwhile, has full freedom of action. He or she is not facing one or several microphones. No longer is it necessary to speak in a cramped position so as to be sure of uniform pickup. With 25 feet of cord from microphone to speech amplifier, the performer can walk about with full assurance that the pick-up is always uniform.

Then there is the huge parabolic reflector microphone employed in picking up desired sounds and even selecting certain bits of choice sound, such as any given section of a huge orchestra group, the kick-off at the football game, the cheering section of the grandstand, etc. The parabolic microphone is simply a condenser type unit mounted adjustably in front of a huge parabolic bowl, which bowl is aimed in the desired direction. The sound waves are reflected back and into the microphone placed at the focal point of the reflector, instead of being hurled directly into the microphone from all directions. Many of the intimate details picked up at sporting events have been due of late to the parabolic microphone, aimed like a huge searchlight at different details.



LAPEL "MIKE" MAKES ITS DEBUT

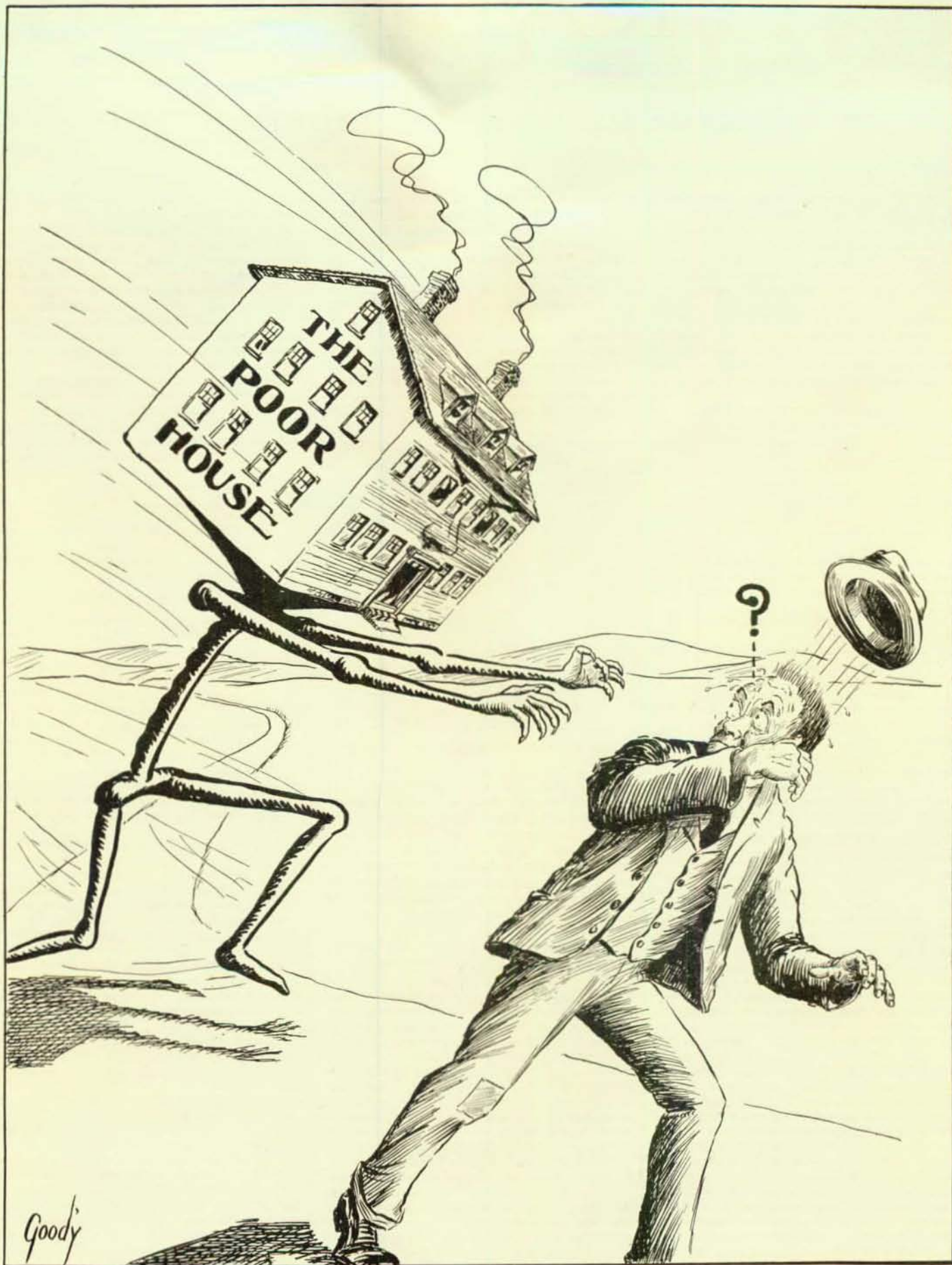
outside work, where the microphones are apt to be roughly handled. In the studios, however, other types have come into use, due to the desire for an absolutely quiet background. Carbon microphones frequently develop a hissing background, because of imperfect contacts between the carbon granules, so that broadcasters have turned to devices without imperfect contacts.

The condenser microphone has largely supplanted the carbon type because it converts sound into electrical energy with practically no distortion nor accompanying hissing sounds. The condenser type, however, requires more stages of amplification to reach a satisfactory volume level, but this additional amplification is obtained by incorporating the mike amplifier in the same case as the microphone itself. The condenser type is constructed with a tightly stretched thin metal diaphragm mounted close to a heavy plate which serves as the second plate of a condenser. The air film between the diaphragm and the plate is the dielectric and also acts to dampen the vibrations of the diaphragm so that the latter will not set up independent vibrations of its own, thereby accentuating certain frequencies more than others. So marked are the advantages of the condenser type that



**RICHEST COUNTRY IN THE WORLD**

Drawn especially for Electrical Workers Journal by Harris S. Goodwin





# ON EVERY JOB

There's a Laugh  
& Two

## Try (Hard) 'N Get It!

"Vets" went to Wash,  
To press cold cash,  
Failin' to get over the top;  
The "wets" down here  
Demand real beer,  
And are told to "dry up"!

ABE GLICK,  
L. U. No. 3, New York City.

\* \* \*

## Sage Cracks

We may hear lots of bull,  
We may see lots of deer,  
But we must have a pull  
If we want to work here.

We may pick up the butts,  
We may raise a sail,  
But if we haven't got guts  
We will never get kale.

We may live without prose,  
We may live without notes,  
But the Almighty knows  
We cannot live without oats.

We may do without ale,  
We may do without smokes,  
But when opening the mail  
We must find a few jokes.

We may go without booze,  
We may go without duds,  
But we got to have shoes  
To strap on our spuds.

We may get the dole,  
We may get it at once,  
But when we set a pole,  
We can't do it without grunts.

JOHN F. MASTERSON,  
I. O.

\* \* \*

## Bits of No. 474

It sometimes happens that a man who is  
short of brains is long of tongue.

This thing called "puppy love" is usually  
the beginning of a dog's life.

Some get a kick out of life by fooling  
around the rear end of a mule.

R. B. BAKER,  
Local No. 474.

\* \* \*

*Behind the scenes by our political reporter!*

## "So This Is Politics"

I attended the Republican convention,  
In the state of Illinois,  
Where the leaders of our nation  
Assembled to make a lot of noise,  
With the avowed intention to enact into  
our laws  
Good government for the people, to save us  
from the jaws  
Of the bandits and the murderers of chil-  
dren and men,  
And to put them in prison, and then—  
We'll have a real country in which to exist.

But somehow or other our laws don't  
persist.  
The leaders they trifled and tarried  
With motions that never carried,

## Rhymester's Romance



Hendrick

whose address is now care of H. J. Sharp, Blandford, Mass. Hendrick is the first of our rhymesters to let us get a look at him, as you will see from his picture on this page. The other picture is his wife, and he says she is a dream come true, and all through the means of his poems on this page. We don't understand that exactly, but we're certainly glad to hear it. Here's what Hendrick says:

"Who could dream that a floater such as I have been, financially and physically broken, could then have every loss turn to gain through one of his poems in print? And through that little poem meet and marry the girl of his dreams in his own home town after traveling for 17 years in 37 states? That is the truth. It is weird, but in the 'Ballad of the Two Dreams,' the first half of the second dream has now come true—see page 326 of June, 1931."

Quoting from the poem:

"This is my wife, the angel fair  
With pretty blue eyes and golden  
hair,  
On a natural carpet of moss green,  
We ate our lunch mid a wonderful  
scene.  
I had never known happiness so  
complete,  
As we found in that mountain  
retreat!"

And the pictures are here to prove it. The gorgeous masses of flowers in the background are mountain laurel in the Berkshires.

"Mine eyes have  
seen the glory  
Of many a  
distant  
state,  
My pen could  
tell the story  
Of travel,  
joy and  
fate,"

—writes Walter  
H. Hendrick, of  
Local No. 7,  
Springfield,



Mrs. Hendrick

With promises of farmers' relief,  
And other such grimaces, in the belief  
That the paramount question confronting  
us today  
Could be put on the shelf and left there to  
lay,  
With pensions for old folks, and other such  
stuff,  
That they like to promise us just for a bluff.  
But a guy from Rhode Island—Oh what a  
man!—  
Put up the "wet" question, and said, "If  
you can  
Cast off the hypocrisy, and vote from your  
heart,  
Each one for his country will be doing his  
part."  
Then a guy from California says, "Hoover  
won't sign  
Any kind of platform that will abolish this  
crime,  
And as you all know to our party we must  
stick.  
The public will fall for our dastardly trick.  
We'll frame them a plan full of contradic-  
tions,  
So now folks just listen to my predictions.  
We'll word this here platform in such a  
phrase  
That nobody on earth our intentions can  
phase.  
We'll write them a promise in this first  
line.  
We'll soft soap it nice and fix it up fine.  
We'll get all the voters to push from  
behind.  
Then our actions will be brazen and unkind  
After we're put in by those who voted so  
well,  
The words in these other lines will blow it  
to hell.  
We'll juggle and tussle until 3 a. m.  
We'll shout and rave and storm and then,  
When all the English we know has been  
repeated,  
The voters will discover that they are  
defeated."  
We put our faith and trust in men,  
Who just play politics for the sake of the  
jobs;  
Who once they are in turn right into snobs,  
Who high hat the voter and tell him what  
to do,  
Who have the audacity to ask, "Who are  
you?  
Oh, you're Mr. Voter. What have you done?  
For my party? Why, man, you're just a  
bum.  
We are the leaders of this nation so great.  
How dare you to think it possible to create  
Laws that will protect you from water and  
fire?  
Go away from me, man; you raise my ire."  
And this is the treatment Mr. Voter always  
gets,  
After the election he fumes and frets.  
Those politicians are nothing but job hogs,  
Who allow their country to go to the dogs.  
For a paltry few dollars, their country they  
sell.  
To the voter they shout,  
"See you in hell!"

GEORGE ALGAR,  
Local No. 58, Detroit.





# CORRESPONDENCE



## L. U. NO. 7, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Editor:

Well, our Editor put one over on us in the June issue and left us out in rain, for you always get the old knock of "What's the matter, no letter in the JOURNAL this month?" and then you have to start explaining about what the Editor had in the JOURNAL explaining why we all did not get our column in the June JOURNAL.

Well, we have one month of summer gone from us and no sign of any digging in the ground for the fall building. Our only hope is that the relief bill just signed by President Hoover may in some way help the unemployed. The papers are full of appropriations for road work, but no sign of any building program, so I guess we will have to fall back on the pick and shovel to get some money together. Some of our Brothers have gone to work for the city, cleaning up around the Cobble Mountain Dam, and you surely need a strong back to do that work very long, but the average man will do anything to get a couple of pennies together.

And then we see notices every day in the papers about the different cities having to use the taxes to take care of the unemployed. It surely is going to be hard on the small home owner that had all he could do to pay last year's taxes without having to pay a larger one this year. Between the cities and the banks they will own all the property and homes in the cities.

For it was not so long ago we read in the papers where each state could take care of its own unemployed and did not want any help from the government, but I see they changed their mind very quickly when the people started asking for aid at the same time; so we will see what states will get the benefit of the new relief bill just passed.

And now we read of large factories that are closing their doors till further notice and have put thousands more men on the unemployed list.

I wonder if they will ever find a man big enough to take care of this situation and get us out of this muddle? It seems that there must be one man in this country of ours who, if given the chance, will find a way out in a short time, for I guess we all hope and pray they will find one in a short time.

Well, we have at last settled our wage question and, starting July 1, our wages were reduced from \$10 to \$9 a day, a reduction of only one dollar a day. We surely can thank our committee, of our president, Brother Ellgand; our business manager, Brother Coffrey, and our international organizer, Brother Kenefick, for their hard fight in showing the contractors and the arbitrating board we were willing to accept a dollar a day cut, but not two. We surely were lucky to have an able committee like them to work for our interest.

E. MULLARKEY.

## L. U. NO. 18, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Editor:

As usual the June issue of the JOURNAL caught us a little late, so here goes for the August issue, but we note with some satisfaction that we were not the only one. How-

ever, there was some good food for thought which came out in the June number. Read those pages again, Brothers. The first 13 pages of your June JOURNAL will tell you why we are sometimes caught asleep at the switch. We let what we think are good fellows get into our organization. The first thing we know they are our officers. This isn't always the case, but it proved to be in several instances, in fact, and is so close to home here in our village that there is no use to mention names. But this is getting off the subject. We must congratulate our Editor for publishing this expose, as it is very interesting and enlightening to the membership. It goes to show how far some disgruntled ex-member will go to throw us down. There is a day of reckoning, so we hope.

Now a few lines about our local. We had election of officers, with the following results: President, Chas. Eckles; vice president, Frank Bartholomew; financial secretary, Lew Morgan; recording secretary, Roy Mangan; treasurer, Walter Saunders; executive board, Evan Hughes, W. R. Houston, L. P. Morgan, C. M. Perry, Dave Dewitt, A. A. Helvey and C. O. Schrank. These are, with one exception, the same officers that have been leading us the past couple of years. They were so good and so efficient that a change was not even thought of. We are as yet in the midst of a great panic, and our officers are doing the very best possible to keep our members employed and to keep us all in line. It's a tough job and a thankless one, especially in times like this. We members of Local No. 18 owe a vote of thanks to our officers for keeping us clicking as well as we are during this depression.

We still have a few members (that is they were members) who never read our constitution and therefore never knew that there was such a thing as Article XXVIII, Sections 8 and 15. Their attention had to be called to this by International Vice President Brigaerts, who made it very plain to them—in fact, so plain did he explain it to them that most all the ones affected understood. We now hope the boys will see their mistake and go along with the great majority. It's bad enough to try to get along during these real strenuous times without having a small group try to form a dual organization. However, we think the boys have seen their mistake and are now ready to go along with the constitution as their guide. Enough said along that line.

We still have quite a few on the unemployed list. I suppose every local is affected the same way. We are lucky in that so many of our members are employed by our municipal jobs. Were it not for that fact it might be a different story.

Well, this is the vacation period and the boys are trekking in all directions. Some go to Vancouver, B. C., some to Mexico, some to the trout streams in the high Sierras. I haven't had my vacation as yet, but may get it in a few days. I have no place picked out to go so guess I will stay home. The Olympic games are scheduled for our city the last of the month, which ought to be an attraction, and no doubt would be if dollars were not so scarce, but due to a scarcity of them I may not get to see all the games.

Hoping the 18th amendment is abolished and that the veterans in Washington, D. C., will be rewarded by getting the bonus, I am,  
J. E. HORNE.

## L. U. NO. 26, GOVERNMENT BRANCH, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Editor:

The storm is over, and in its wake the government employees will gather the wreckage and find out what damage has been done in this recent cyclone of wage slashing and economy.

It seems that the period of readjustment of living conditions for us government employees has arrived, and the inevitable show of resentment and fear that accompanies any form of readjustments is really only temporary, and as time progresses we soon adjust our modes of living, etc.

Let's put aside our "rose-colored glasses" and look with our naked eyes, at the damage that has been inflicted upon us by Uncle Sam and Company. First and most important is the dollar problem. We maintain our present wage standard for the coming year; that, in itself in regarded among government employees as a sort of "hollow victory." The next problem which is considered by all government employees as very vital, is the thirty-day annual leave. Well, for one year that will cease, and don't we know it? Right there is one month's pay put back into the treasury, which, of course, we don't receive. On top of all this all per diem employees, such as we are in the Navy Yard, will also lose 26 more days' pay by the adoption of the five-day week. All in all the average mechanic will donate approximately \$500 this coming year to your Uncle Sam as his share of the new national pastime called "balancing the budget."

Regarding this five-day week situation, this writer believes it's a right step in the right direction, and it is reasonable to assume that all government employees in the near future will also come under that law, and also that it may be made permanent instead of temporary as the law reads now.

The American Federation of Labor is to be congratulated most heartily in its successful fight to establish the five-day week in the government service. Their motto seems to be, "One thing at a time"; and this one thing meets with the full approval of all government employees.

You know, in this battle of economy, in which your Uncle Sam won every round, there are a lot of sidelights that are bound to flicker as brightly as the main lights as this law gradually becomes effective. By that I mean the confusion and conflicting provisions of said law. The utter lack of understanding of the law's intent, by the same men who passed such a law is without parallel in the legislative history of this country. Senators who were instrumental in the passage of such legislation admitted without fear their ignorance in the interpretation of certain provisions of the law.

The whole law and its discriminations will become a hornet's nest in the lap of



one man here in Washington, whose real authority is supreme, and his name is Mr. McCarl, the Comptroller General. It seems by the time he gets around to all these decisions, the year will be up, and then we'll revert back to our "pre-economy" year—maybe!

When constitutional government becomes subservient to authority it's time to stop electing people as Senators and Representatives. Once authority takes the reins of government its abuses will never be uncovered. These discriminations in certain provisions of the law I'm writing about are too controversial to discuss as they would only tend to agitate certain groups affected, and I don't intend arousing any unfavorable comment from members of this local or any other local affiliated with the I. B. E. W. who already know about these certain discriminations, and who would jump at an opportunity to express their views on such matters.

This writer has seen some of the propaganda that has been sent to Congressmen advocating wage cuts, etc. For the benefit of those dear Brothers in the International Office who wish to know some of these advocates of low wages, are the famous "Amos and Andy" program sponsored by the Peppodent Tooth Paste Company, Inc. Another is the Hahn Shoe Company. These two corporations, through their popularity, are to join hands with the other parasites of greed who are forever beating down the right to earn a decent living.

Let's put the rose-colored glasses on again, and look at something different this time. Ah! the horizon is full of politics—just my pie! Roosevelt and Garner have been nominated, eh? Instead of giving us a ham-bone in every pot, and a pair of roller skates in every garage, it seems through these glasses (a little blurry) that I see a bucket in one hand and a change in the other. Well, well, is this another trick, or is it the real goods? You know these "political magicians" do some funny things, and they do it right in front of you, too, so don't jump at conclusions.

"Dr. American People" is about to give his very sick patient, Prohibition, a nice burial this coming November, and a good place for such a troublesome patient would be in Andrew Volstead's back yard, with Senator Borah, of Idaho; Sheppard, of Texas; Bishop Cannon, of the "solid south," and three other dignitaries of the Anti-Saloon League as pallbearers! Speeches, flowers and stock market transactions are taboo at this funeral. That guy called Ghandi will be master of ceremonies with the consent of the pallbearers.

After the funeral they'll serve liver and milk, and remember no ex-bartenders or "One-Eye" Connollys will be tolerated around the grounds either. The mourning period will last until the deceased friends will join him in peace—peace for the American people, too.

Well, let's take the glasses off again and take a peep at something else here in Washington. I see a lot of tents across the Potomac River. Looks like war times, but no, there's no war over there. It's the "bonus-less" army, 20,000 strong, and coming in every day. Well, this bonus brigade is a problem and how the government is going to solve it is a mystery. If they don't solve it soon we people here in Washington can look for anything from a peaceful evacuation to a first-class riot. These men are in earnest and they won't move for anyone. Remember, 20,000 ex-soldiers, sailors, and marines are some bunch to handle if they get beyond control. This government has money for earthquake victims, and for

banks and corporations that fail, so why not for those whom this government owes it to?

TOM CRANN.

#### L. U. NO. 28, BALTIMORE, MD.

Editor:

As we've just been swept into office with the landslide at the election, that is now history, we feel that we must comment a little on the subject.

The boys have, or, more correct, had, waited for two years to express their feelings and sentiments in the matter that concerns them so vitally—the officers. It is very evident from the results that the rank and file felt the urgent need of a clean sweep and as a result there never was so great a change at one election in the history of L. U. No. 28. We feel that a change was greatly needed and from now on we may look for results more to the liking of the organization.

We are firmly convinced that we did the right thing in not accepting the four-year change of officers or more correctly, the four-year election period, as was submitted some time ago, along with the new constitution. Two years we find to be sufficient time to judge whether or not a man is fit to stay. At times that period may even be too long.

The new officers are: Sam Lawson, president; Ed. Garmatz, vice president; Carl Scholtz, secretary; Tom Fayen, financial secretary; Fred Dann and Bob Forrest, executive board; Ben Reiny, chairman of the educational committee; Reds Watson, chairman of sick committee; Ralph Melchoir, treasurer. We have no complete list of the new officers at hand so will consider so much as a whole.

We wish to say that we had one of the most peaceful and quiet elections and installations imaginable. One could hardly realize that an event of such tremendous and vital importance was transpiring. Everything was so uneventful, only, possibly, a suppressed feeling of excitement, due to events of great import taking place. A stranger in our midst would hardly notice a ripple to show anything out of the ordinary happening.

At the last meeting, just passed, Brother Lawson impressed us as the same Sam who knows his stuff when it comes to conducting a meeting. He swings a mean maul—or is it a gavel? Sam's assistant or vice is expert in dropping his mallet and may require an overseer to instruct him in his duties—such as properly handling a gavel.

We neglected to mention one important bit of news. George Seebo is our new business manager and as his assistant has appointed Harry Cohen. Brother Seebo was the surprised recipient of a basket of flowers at the office the other day. He informed us he was quite touched, we don't know whether by the flowers or in his pocketbook. At any rate George has some plans on foot that look good and promise results. This should prove to be very gratifying to the boys.

R. S. ROSEMAN.

#### L. U. NO. 40, HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.

Editor:

The curse of unemployment with its attendant evils has not escaped the members of Local No. 40. It seems like the old timers are most unfortunate in this chaotic condition of industry. Some I know personally; fine fellows, active union men for a quarter of a century and longer, very capable at the trade. Their life earnings, amounting to thousands of dollars have been taken from them. Poverty, sickness, death, and all the misery associated with this condition, have visited these men. They have

lost everything of material value; are discouraged and on the verge of despondency—their only possession left is their membership in the I. B. E. W., and they value this very highly. If we are to drop these men for non-payment of dues it would be adding the last and final blow to their hopes. Certainly there are no more deserving men in our organization than these old timers who struggled in years gone by for conditions and wages. We should, I believe, make every effort to assist these men to maintain their membership and to that end we will vote on some form of assessment at our next regular meeting, July 26, at 5402 Hollywood Blvd., at 8 p. m.

Most of the studios have reached the height of efficiency on production; feature productions are turned out with machine-like regularity on a schedule of from 14 to 18 days, and they look it. Bankers have insisted on efficiency and they got it, but what a price they are paying. The deficits alone can tell the tale. Efficiency in picture production is comparable with a Woolworth copy of a Rembrandt. The highest standards of art and expression are necessary in the making of successful talking pictures, and in my opinion, to inject efficiency into the making of pictures is like injecting strychnine into the arteries of a race horse before the race—you not only lose the race but you kill the horse.

We have encountered so much difficulty in obtaining weekly reports from our members, that we have decided to let the members send in monthly reports, however, they must be in by the 10th of the month for the previous month or they will be assessed just the same.

International Vice President Brigaerts' interest in the welfare of Local No. 40 is certainly a revelation to the membership. The hectic times, and the "strong arm" method of an international representative would not have been necessary had he been guiding the destinies of this district at that time. His presence at a meeting during these troubled times is like soothing syrup to a sore throat. No side stepping or buck-passing in his make-up. He meets the issues as they come, and the rank and file like him for it. Even those who do not agree with his opinions admire him for his aggressiveness. It is indeed a pleasure to be associated with him and to work with him.

Lest the members forget—our local meeting is held on the fourth Tuesday of each month, at 5402 Hollywood Blvd., at 8 p. m. Send all your mail to our office at 1509 North Vine Street, Room 216, for prompt service.

A. P. SPEEDE,  
Business Manager.

#### L. U. NO. 212, CINCINNATI, OHIO

I offer no solution for one of the worst situations this country was ever confronted with. It would be ridiculous to suggest a remedy if I were able to do so. The real facts at hand show that I am not even big enough to doctor my own affairs to the extent whereby they will move along in a manner which would be considered partly satisfactory in normal times.

The result of this is becoming more noticeable daily. I, together with many others, am becoming almost dormant; we have at least passed the sluggish and almost careless point.

Families in my neighborhood who three or four years ago were reasonably well fixed are now on the verge of actual want and very likely will experience the extreme test this winter.

It is becoming a national pastime to turn a man out of his home, and just how many



homes have been lost in this manner would be difficult to estimate, but I can refer to at least a dozen cases that I happen to know of personally, all of which meant a life's savings gone.

Are we expected to still sit back and wait with nothing in sight except the thrill one may get when a couple of home boys croon over the air "Put the Sun Back in the Skies"?

Slogans and catch-phrases which were intended to elevate the spirit and feelings of the unfortunate ones have long since outlived their usefulness and the average citizen now stands as the renowned personage "from Missouri." And how long will it be before they "show him!" I am of the opinion that it is not close at hand.

Much credit is due the financial wizards, who following a special caucus in New York City about three years ago, made public the statement to the effect that they were going to put the working man in his place and make him like it. If all of us started out with an object in view and carried it out as thoroughly as they did, then we could well be proud of our efforts. I now sit and wonder if this can continue. I have tried to be optimistic and at times have laughed it off—have also sent to press several encouraging articles, which really expressed my feelings at the time. But I know of nothing that will change a fellow's opinion on this subject quicker than to find that he has eaten his way to the bottom of the nose bag.

There was once an epitaph carved on an infant's gravestone, which has close relation to the condition of many of us today. It was, "If so soon I was to be done for, what on earth was I begun for?"

At that all our moments during the recent past have not been dull ones. Any who may have played an active part in our recent, biennial election had a wonderful opportunity to elevate their mind from the rut in which it had been placed for some time. Without fear of contradiction I can state that this was the most spirited and unusual election that was ever held in L. U. No. 212. It developed into a regular three-ring circus with the dark horses getting a shade the best of it.

As can be expected the main struggle centered on the office of B. M. This office was won by Capt. Cullen, an old-timer in the game who certainly should need no coaching. Cap, following a lapse of three years in which time he was inactive in local affairs, won by three votes over his nearest opponent, Fitzpatrick, who had held the office during the past three years.

Foster should be commended for the admirable showing made by him in this three-man race. Although a new man to seek the office against experienced candidates, he was defeated by only 15 votes. Better luck next time, old top.

Frank Guy won easily over his two opponents for the president's chair, as did Olson for vice president, who had but one man to beat.

Voelmenke, who had no opposition for office, will continue to read all excuses for non-attendance. And as usual Liebewood retired to his home, during voting hours, where a special wire kept him advised as to the progress of the count and finally notifying him of his victory, while your humble servant carefully solicited Vine Street and all adjoining territory in an effort to secure votes for the much prized office of financial secretary to again experience a glorious defeat. Boys, you sure are brutes for punishment, this is the fourth time you have cast a losing vote, but we are getting nearer every time and I cer-

tainly appreciate your continued support. I'll get you yet, Art.

The executive board now functions with two new heads—Brothers E. Morris and Jim Donaldson. Brothers Baede and Marty were returned to said board to serve two more years.

Then came the big parade. Looked as though the entire local was on the ticket as convention delegate. And by the way I have been requested to announce that if any local should run short on delegate material, see us before going elsewhere as we will be able to furnish an unlimited number on short notice.

Brothers Cullen, Mittendorf, and Guy were three elected, and Brothers Foster and Fitz not satisfied running close for B. M. had to quit in a tie for delegate. It is up to them to decide who is to be the lucky one.

Remember, all you fellows who have accepted office that you have two hard years ahead of you and I hope that in all cases they will be served without regret or apology. I hope you will all accept my very best wishes for your success.

THE COPYIST.

#### L. U. NO. 230, VICTORIA, B. C.

Editor:

With its new officers duly initiated, Local No. 230 is well started on its chase of Old Man Prosperity "just around the corner."

The new officers are as follows:

President, Brother Lemmax. This worthy Brother has served in this office for four or five terms, in fact he gave up this office during the war to go overseas and do his bit, and this local owes him much for his untiring zeal in the cause of union labor.

Vice president, Brother Tonman, foreman of the power company's line gang, a staunch, old card man, who is well liked by all the Brothers.

Recording secretary, Brother Shapland.

Treasurer, Brother Smith, a natural-born mechanic, who was a member of the aviation corps during the war. He is a wise and efficient watchdog of the local's funds.

Financial secretary, Brother Reid. Good old Bill! He has held this office since the year 1907, and in spite of the heavy responsibilities and worries of this office and the added weight of being business manager, is still carrying on as strong as ever. Judging by the number of personal appeals he gets for financial aid, some of the Brothers must think he has a private gold mine.

Foreman, Brother Peck, of horseshoe fame, and a mighty fisherman. What was the last one he caught? Oh, yes! It was a cod weighing 37 pounds.

First inspector, Brother Quest, as mighty with the hand axe and pliers as his ancestors were with battle axe and sword.

Second inspector, Brother Down, the Ty Cobb of the baseball arena, whose war club has busted up many a tie game.

Long term trustee, Brother Neville, with the accent on the last syllable, if you please. Brother Sid goes around with an anxious look in his eye, as if expecting a sudden swipe from a certain gray-haired old badger. Better consult that lady fortune teller, Sid!

The cards of these members range from the year 1902 up.

At our last regular meeting Local No. 230 found it necessary to pass a motion warning members whose dues are being paid for them, that if they do not attend the last regular meeting of each month, their dues will not be paid further.

Funds were voted for holding a basket picnic on July 30, and included in the program of sports will be a game of soft ball,

and also a baseball game for a cup, which was last won by our Brothers who do expert inside wiring, when they get a chance.

As Brother Haines is chairman of the picnic committee a good time is expected by all.

Brother Brown has to wear sun glasses to protect his eyes from the shine on his new Ford "eight." He was out driving the other night and almost collided with the rear end of Old Man Prosperity. Must close this letter as urgent demands are coming from the boss of the house for help in solving a crossword puzzle.

SHAPPIE.

#### L. U. NO. 292, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Editor:

Conditions in Minneapolis show no improvement; if anything they are growing steadily worse. The depression is still depressing and our local, like all other labor organizations here, is suffering badly from the effects thereof.

Well, depressions may come and depressions may go, but may the I. B. E. W. go on forever—like the little brook. Yes, Brothers, we must keep the Brotherhood on the map. Though times be tough and the sacrifices we have to make be many, we must keep our union alive and functioning. Regardless of what happens, we must carry on.

Despite the many besetting adversities of the present struggle, Local No. 292 is carrying on. Our nomination, election and installation of officers took place as per schedule and, on the evening of Tuesday, July 12, we installed a fine set of men as officers to guide the destinies of the local for the next two years.

The list of our new officers is as follows: President, J. C. Montgomery; vice president, John Edmond; financial secretary, G. W. Alexander; recording secretary, William Dunphy; treasurer, W. Waples; executive board, Oscar Coover, Fred Schultz, Ed. Conway, Thor Enabo, John Edmond, and Chas. Dittbenner; examining board, Henry Kook, Peter J. Johnson, Thor Enabo, Z. O. Sauby, and Ed. Lawrence; and, last but not least, our new business manager, Al H. Urtubees. Th appointive officers are: Foreman, Frank Collier; inspector, Mike Pinkosh; press secretary, W. Waples.

International Representative Robbins being present that evening presided at the election. At the following meeting, there being no past-president present, the retiring business manager, G. M. Christenson, installed the newly-elected officers.

And right here perhaps a few words of commendation for our retiring officers will not be amiss. They have all served us faithfully and well and when we consider the difficulties with which they have been confronted in these trying times, I think we must all admit that they have done remarkably well and that the local owes them a debt of gratitude for their unselfish devotion to the interests of Local No. 292.

News being scarce and as I have frequently monopolized considerable space in the JOURNAL, this time I will cut this short and thus give someone else a chance.

W. WAPLES.

#### L. U. NO. 309, EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.

Strolling Up and Mostly Down Town  
Editor:

Tumble down shacks. Idle men. Houses standing crooked, needing paint, paper roofs in bad order. Toilets in the yard. Shanties looking like a comic sketch, if it were not tragic. Ten houses for rent in this block, yet, here in a shack, three families seek shelter.



Broadway, the sun is hot, the air is damp, the stench of the sewers unbearable. Empty shops. They used to sell commodities we need so bad. Why don't we buy?

Factories idle, steel plants, but no steel. Men idle, idle; wandering, trying to think, or trying not to. Children playing, still happy. Lines overhead dilapidated.

Radios blaring. People hypnotize themselves listening to that for solace. Collinsville Avenue, and more empty shops. Those sewers again, that could be fixed. Tense people on their way.

New Union Station supposed to be built here, trains quit running, why build a station? The Cahokia Creek, full of filth, polluted. Thought we were going to cover that up. The Eads Bridge, railroad shops idle. The Mississippi, a land stage, with nothing landing. It costs a nickel to walk on this old antique bridge, so back up. Through negro quarters now. Horrible shacks. Rough streets unpaved. Mammies smiling, pickaninnies playing in the dust, friendly mongrel dogs, negro strumming an old banjo. Lower than any, yet happiest of all.

The Free Bridge crowded with traffic even now, built for other days, insufficient, dangerous. The Cahokia Power Plant, half completed. Why don't we finish it?

Business is dead—that is a solemn truth. The river again, running swift, begging to serve us. When the river comes up its floods ruin crops and dwellings. Stops traffic on the highways, causes untold sufferings, yet it is there, placid, serene with age, waiting patiently for us to use it. The west bank and Hooverville. One-room shacks hastily thrown together, perched on the water's edge. People live there trying to hang on. Three miles further up the river 60 people live in a dump—on garbage. Houses are empty in St. Louis. More factories—more emptiness. Business is dead. St. Louis, and more squalor. Broadway, women beckoning in windows, furtive because of the police cruising in a car. We made that condition, keep it in existence, yet make it illegal.

Empty shops, dejected shopkeepers. Idle men. Pine Avenue, lots where buildings have been wrecked, left gaping, not even cleared. Men live here now. Washing hanging to dry on a pile of bricks.

Market Street. Four blocks were torn down, and a black sinister hole left there.

Dear old St. Louis, the gate to the great southwest. There under clement skies, is room for 100 New York cities to thrive and prosper. There are deserts to be reclaimed and irrigated. There are cities to be built, so people are happy. We want to build them to serve humanity.

I can see a great levee on the old river with a highway atop. Boats sailing in a deeper channel, loading and unloading, for the work has to be done, and we are short handed. Trains pull in and out on electrified tracks. Tumble-down shacks are no more. God, what an amount of work to be done for insatiable humanity.

In one of these black holes, stands a big imposing building. Its facade and lines have been fashioned by loving hands. It is our club. Tollers go there with their families. We have recreation rooms, refreshments and a library, lounge rooms, where linemen, narrowbacks, burly iron workers, factory hands, clerks and others associate and discuss topics of the day over a glass of good beer. There is very little drunkenness; we have something to live for now.

The breeze is bringing a song out of the great dominion in the west. It is a song of pulsating activities; a song of happiness.

Our country is the greatest the world has ever seen, and is getting "a new birth of freedom under God." This is not a dream, Brothers. This is a true vision. But let us cease looking for help from interests who cannot help themselves any more.

Big business thinks only in terms of money, and will not do anything unless for each dollar invested they can get two dollars back. The consumers at home pay all their expenses. They want profits. This has to come from outside. The capital in the country can only be increased by outside sources. Foreign markets have been reduced tremendously by the mere fact that countries once undeveloped, having been buyers, have forged ahead, so that not only do they make their own products, but also an enormous surplus, and have become competitors. In 1929, when we were confronted by that situation, and the fact that foreign debts could not be paid, the capitalists' business died. Its ghost is floating around now, earth bound and talking incoherently like all ghosts do.

There are good men here, they want to work and they know how. There are mountains replete with ore. There is coal and miners who want to dig. There are mills and machines for our needs, and engineers to operate them. There is electricity at our service and men to gather it and send it to revolving machines—a million devices to make life easier.

There are printing presses to print all the money we need. It will be good money; it will buy machines and mills, raw materials and mines, pay wages, buy the farm products at a good price, and then the farmer will be able to buy the luxuries he wants with money. It will be so good that gold will be far too vile to be a standard. It will have for a standard, good will and happiness.

Let us organize, Brothers, to relieve sufferings, to make our country the greatest ever, and prevent impending violence. As soon as the public servants realize we are here and cannot be ignored any longer, they will stop being the servants of money exclusively. Our servants have to do our bidding.

So far, capital only has given orders. We were agreeable. Now they have come to grief and it is not only our turn but our duty to take the lead. They are afraid, bewildered. Labor is not afraid. Labor sees clearly.

Local Union No. 309 is having a struggle with times, and it is getting hard and worse, but we will come out on top.

RENE LAMBERT.

#### L. U. NO. 339, FORT WILLIAM, ONT.

Editor:

As our election is all over I now give the line-up for the next two years: Brother C. Doughty was elected president; Shorty Blair, vice president; Brother Bill Otway goes back to handle the cash and Brother C. McEwen is the scribe for all correspondence. Brother Doughty steps back in the chair after sitting on the side benches for the past six years, so you can bet he will swing the gavel for the next two years and the rest of the officers will all stay right behind him.

Now, as 90 per cent of the Brotherhood don't know where Local 339 is, I am going to try to tell them. Local 339 is composed of Fort William and Port Arthur. We are located 800 miles west of Toronto and 400 miles east of Winnipeg and 200 miles north of Duluth. We are right on the shore of Lake Superior. So if any of you want to come up to spend your vacation you can get in here by three ways. So have your choice,

by train or boat or drive 200 miles from Duluth over a beautiful highway.

Now a few lines about the two towns. They are three miles apart. They both own and operate their own utilities. Fort William owns the light, telephone, water and street railway, and Port Arthur the same. Fort William's population is 25,000 and Port Arthur's about 21,000. We have here the largest elevators in the world for handling grain. We can store 68,000,000 bushels of grain in the two towns and our paper mills are as large as any in the world.

We are working 44-hour week and Local No. 339 signed an agreement for one more year at the same rate of pay as last year. The wages for linemen in Fort William are 88 cents and 81 cents. So we did pretty fair to hold our old wage scale, as things are not any too good at the present time. We are not doing any new work at the present time. Just maintaining what we got. So, I would advise all Brothers not to come this way looking for work.

Brother L. A. McEwan, general chairman C. N. R. System Federation, was here recently regarding a grievance which our C. N. R. Brothers had. And Brother Jack Duffy came in from across the line to see the boys but kept on going right through to Winnipeg.

Well, at time of writing this letter the big conference is in session at Ottawa, so let us hope when they get through things might start to pick up a little. We are all living in hopes for a big crop this fall. And if such is the case, Canada will start on the move again. Our C. P. R. members have been on four days a week for a long time, but I got the news today they are put back to five days a week, so that looks a little better.

J. OTWAY.

#### L. U. NO. 349, MIAMI, FLA.

Editor:

L. U. No. 349's members are enthusiastic readers of the JOURNAL. They read it from cover to cover, so, for the love of Mike, please put this article in or I'll be dethroned as scribe.

Our newly-elected officers are: President, L. W. S. Cosens; vice president, Harry Bittner; recording secretary, Ray Roberts; financial secretary, Ray Murdock; treasurer, Fred Henning; business manager, Frank Roche; executive board—Lacy Rowe, Jim Elder, Leo Fry, Fred Hatcher and Emil Stellrecht.

This is a bunch of men that any local could be proud of, and much is expected of them. Our local has settled down again as a unit and we are determined to co-operate with and assist our officers for the betterment of conditions in general.

Our Brothers are holding up pretty well through this long siege of "busts," hurricanes, rat competition and unemployment. The slump started here with the collapse of the real estate boom four years ago, so we are pioneer soldiers in the war on depression. But in spite of these hazards our union spirit has not been broken and during these trying times we have made progress. Some of our more active members have elevated themselves to leading positions in the local labor union bodies, and in civic and political circles and have thereby helped place the I. B. E. W. in the most favorable position among labor bodies in this city. Through the untiring efforts of these valuable men, we are highly respected and have been able to maintain our old wage scale with an improved agreement, as an example for others. They have made it possible for some of our members to obtain relief and employment through political channels which we could not gain in any other way.

Our heavy artillery in "this man's war"



consists of two broad-shouldered guys who are mighty handy to have around. They are the modest "Duke of the Everglades," Mr. Alphabet Cosens, and his bashful playmate, Mr. "Tiny" Roche. There is a movement on foot to buy these little fellows a "snow-white" Austin car, as a token of appreciation. They could carry it around with them on foot when they got tired of riding.

This local extends best wishes and congratulations to our old friend and former member, Brother Ed. Garmetz, of L. U. No. 28, Baltimore.

CLARENCE GRIMM.

#### L. U. NO. 353, TORONTO, ONT.

Editor:

While congratulating all the newly elected officers, particularly big-hearted Ed. Forsey, the new president, we cannot help but regret the passing of his predecessor in the chair. Jack Nutland held the office of president in this local for nine successive years. During that time he, along with his associates on the executive, built up the best local union in Canada. His shrewd foresight during the boom times of 1927-'28-'29 enabled him to build up a commanding reserve account which has made it possible for Local No. 353 to carry on and keep its unemployed members in good standing during the past two lean years.

Jack Nutland was a kind-hearted but fearless leader and during his tenure of office there was very little cross floor bickering or petty politics staged at the meetings of the union. If Brother Nutland ruled a question out of order or *passee* it stayed that way and he was just John Bull enough to be able to back up anything he said. The writer has had a great deal of experience working with fellow executives, none of them any more capable or sound than the recently resigned president of Local No. 353.

At the last meeting the gavel which he used during recent years was presented to the ex-proxy, after having been suitably engraved, as a memento of his service to the I. B. E. W.

Just now Jack is proprietor of a home brew supplies establishment. We hope he makes as good a beer baron as local union officer, but the trade and labor movement requires men of his stamp. We hope for better times and a return to the tools for the versatile Britisher in the near future.

Apparently the members made a good job selecting their officers for the coming term. Every class or type of member is represented on the board so there will be plenty of discussion and careful thought given to momentous questions before they reach the regular membership.

A few of the boys organized themselves into a sort of proletariat with the avowed intention of putting the skids under our most capable officer, Cecil M. Shaw.

Before the election Brother Shaw was financial secretary and assistant to the business manager. For the next two years he will be financial secretary and business manager as well and we are going to prophesy a pleasant term between the new executive and Brother Cecil. At the same time Brother Shaw has a lot of added responsibility thrown on his broad shoulders and his conduct and attention to detail will judge his true worth two years from now.

Tommy Redburn, whose employment has led him into many corners of America, is the new vice president and we figure he will be a good one, too.

International Vice President Ernie Ingles was present at the last regular meeting and attended to the duties of installation of officers. He reports a very slight betterment of conditions, a splendid rose season

and a plentiful supply of pests and mosquitoes up London way.

Striking a more popular note, we Canadians are watching the trend to abolition of the 18th Amendment south of the border. It looks like you are on the way to make that old Statue of Liberty mean something once again, but we hope you won't cut Canada off your touring list altogether.

The following is a list of the officers elected in Local Union 353 for the next two years:

President, E. Forsey; vice president, T. Redburn; financial secretary and business manager, Cecil M. Shaw; treasurer, J. Dolson; recording secretary, Frank J. Selke; members of the executive board, J. E. Price, J. McKenzie, P. Eversfield, N. Murphy.

Committees—Examining board, T. Redburn, P. Elsworth, J. Wiggins; by-laws, J. McKenzie; entertainment, N. Murphy; conference board, C. M. Shaw; sick committee, P. Eversfield, R. McLeod; Labor Day committee, J. Price, C. M. Shaw; Trades and Labor Council, P. Horne; Building Trades Council, J. Price, C. M. Shaw; Workers Educational Association, F. Love; apprenticeship board, C. M. Shaw, J. Godden; foreman, B. Maunders; trustees, G. Summers, Jr., J. Noble, H. Price; press secretary, F. J. Selke.

F. J. SELKE.

#### L. U. NO. 377, LYNN, MASS.

Editor:

Ah, me lads, as Major Hoople would say, are you getting the most out of this depression? Some people are taking it real serious. We have in this local union 80 members, 20 working, the other 60 dash out of the house in the morning before the bill collectors get around, and also to convince the wife, mother, or landlady they are mad for work, retire to some pool room, gas station, or speakeasy and while away the hours until noon time when they suddenly come to life again, urged on by a belly crying for food, and after dinner said belly keeps on whining, leaving the patient too weak to look for what ain't. The afternoon is taken up with schemes for getting some dough, coffee and doughnuts, gasoline or the price of the movies. We know one Brother whose mother puts up lunches for him of yellow turnip sandwiches four days a week. On Friday he has meat in his poultries.

The other day we happened to meet a group of Brothers in a gas station performing what looked like a surgical operation. There laying on a board was a bloody object, which on close inspection proved to be what is commonly called a hot dog, with a nail in either end, and an electrode fastened to each nail, said electrodes being connected to an attachment plug in the wall. Being of a scientific turn of mind, I watched the canine first give off a little aroma, then steam, when its sleek body would burst asunder with a loud bark. There being some rolls laying by and mustard seed ground into a paste, I tested one, thinking perhaps to make some discovery of value to science. Would you believe it, I ate four of them but they all tasted the same. It was hard to convince the Brothers my motives were merely scientific and further pursuit into this realm after the elusive was stopped. Enclosed you will find a diagram, should my Brothers care to delve into the matter further.

With this paper I am sending a pound of "mutts," should the statistical department of the International care to follow this experiment to its ultimate conclusion. I spoke to my wife about this experiment and she was really enthusiastic about it all week, until Saturday she seemed to lose

her enthusiasm. Sunday was spent in seeking a reason for this which took up my time until late Sunday night and after much perturbation I retired, determined to try it Monday on a whole pig, which one Brother who lived in Sargus intends to lay low with a club. He doesn't know that I know that he has been seen prowling around a certain pig sty nights. Science, what sins are committed in thy name!

I would like to hear from any Brothers throughout the country who care to collaborate in these experiments. Samples may be sent to my partner (who has the key to the laboratory), Mr. James Getchell, corner of Murphy Ave. and Western Ave., Lynn, Mass. Respectfully submitted.

EENNY QUIMBY.

#### L. U. NO. 413, SANTA BARBARA, CALIF.

Editor:

As I have just been appointed to the office of press secretary, I will uphold tradition and start right out by sending in a letter for publication.

I will start off by telling about the baseball team one of our shops, the California Electric Company, has entered in the local Twilight League. One or two games a week are played after work by each team in the league. Our boys won all but six games in the first half of the schedule (seven were played), but got away to a real start in the second half and haven't lost a game so far. If I can make the grade I'll try to get a picture of the team for the *WORKER*. Harry Allen, the star center fielder, had an accident some time ago in which he suffered an injury to his arm which may permanently bench him from baseball. Tough luck, Harry. Harry has been playing baseball on regular teams since he first learned how to walk.

Local No. 413 lost a real live wire union man when Brother Walter M. Bertram took a traveler a short time ago. "Bert" was well liked by everyone and his absence is keenly felt. He was always willing and eager to do his share in serving on committees, both for this local and affiliated bodies, and in various official capacities. Any local that is fortunate enough to have Brother Bertram included in its membership, will find him a level-headed, valuable worker.

In the opening paragraph of the letter of L. U. No. 60, San Antonio, Texas, which appeared in the July issue, Brother Canze lamented the fact that their attendance was not all it should be. During the past two years our membership averaged about 63 members and the attendance averaged about 45. If L. U. No. 60, or any other local, would like to have our formula, I am sure we would be only too glad to give it.

For the enlightenment of any and all Brothers who were in doubt as to the identity of our last press secretary, "Hulsh" referred to none other than the estimable Albert H. Hoelscher. Yaww suh! LEO PENROSE.

#### L. U. NO. 418, PASADENA, CALIF.

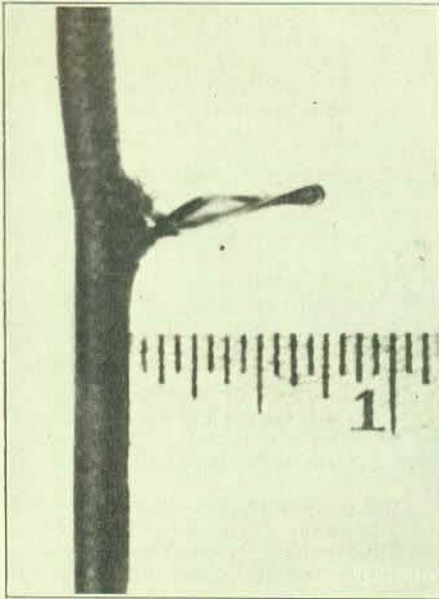
Editor:

And the best of wishes to you all. We have not written to you for a long, long time, hoping each month that something would break by the next month and we could write an optimistic letter. It has not broken and apparently isn't going to break, so we will do the best we can and hope for better next time.

Local 418, with a mixed charter, but composed entirely of outside men, has joined forces with Local No. 560, the inside group in this territory. The new local will be known as Local No. 418, and will continue until next election with practically the same officers. The change was made primarily for



economic reasons, but we believe it will be advantageous to both organizations. If nothing else is accomplished we will have kept a few more members in good standing and that, during these depressing times, is all important. Brother J. A. Barbieri, recording secretary of the old Local No. 418, will be the vice president of the new organization. Brother W. W. Wilkinson, who has been vice president of L. U. No. 418, has been transferred to the executive board. Brother Meachum, business manager of L. U. No. 560, will serve as recording secretary of the new local and as a member of the executive board. Two members of the executive board of L. U. No. 560, Brothers Shigley and Barnes, are to act as advisory mem-



One of Seven Breaks Caused by a Short Circuit.

bers to the new Local No. 418 executive board. The rest of the officers of L. U. No. 418 will continue to serve as before.

In our last letter we spoke of our opposition to Brother Broach's plan for constitutional changes. We are still opposed to the principal involved but must say we have been well satisfied with the results obtained. Under the old regime, we hardly knew there was an International Office, except as a place to send our per capita. Since Brother Broach has appointed H. P. Brigaerts as the seventh district vice president, things have been entirely different. Some representative has been available at all times and in spite of the fact that he is over-worked, Brother Brigaerts himself has been very generous with his time and has given us very sound, practical advice each time we have called on him. We hope Brother Broach has chosen as well in the other districts.

There is practically no work for the inside boys here, so far the majority of the outside members are still working.

I am enclosing a photograph of a section of regular No. 14 duplex telephone drop, after having been hit by high voltage, that will probably be of interest to some of you.

During the last "kite season," a 12-year old boy, using magneto wire as string, let his kite get away from him and drag across a 15 k. v. a. line of the Pasadena Light and Power Department. His small bare wire burned down all three phases of the 15,000 volt, No. 2, insulated, which in turn fell across and burned down a three-wire, 2,200-volt line, a three-wire, 220-volt line and the No. 14 duplex telephone drop. The scaled photograph, taken by Brother Fred Bundy

of Local No. 418, shows clearly the effect on the duplex. There were seven breaks like the one shown in the 150-foot drop; each one looked as though someone had reached through the insulation with a pair of tweezers, pulled out about an inch of wire and thrown a loop in it. We are betting that the boy who started all this does not use wire for a kite string again—although he was not hurt.

D. F. CAMERON.

#### L. U. NO. 502, ST. JOHN, N. B.

Editor:

The water still runs on its way through the Reversing Falls on its way to the mighty sea. And so we are running along in our usual way here in St. John. The employment situation is such that maybe it's better that we do not dwell upon it for any length of time.

The local still holds its head above the troublesome waters, faithfully hoping that ere long the sun will dispel the dark clouds that engulf us in this depression. St. John rose in its might this month when it presented three days of shopping, buying and monster parades. The three days of activity were brought to a close with a grand community dance, held on King Street East where all walks of life rubbed elbows and danced till the "wee small" hours of the morning. If the spirit that prevailed at these get-togethers is the keynote for better times then we are well on our way to happier times.

Then let our motto be "hang depression," as we go on our way just as the waters of the Reversing Falls go on their relentless way to the mighty seas.

I wish to acknowledge with many thanks the poems that Brother John J. McLeod, of Local No. 333, Portland, Maine, sent to me. They are of his own mind and I certainly appreciate same and will cherish them with others I have. Brother McLeod was at one time a resident of St. John, in fact, his home was here. He wanted to know if I ever fished at Glen Falls. And my answer is that I had a summer camp in on the reservoir that supplies Glen Falls with water and that I have fished in the same. And, Jack, there are parts of the brick walls of the old manor house still standing proudly, as if to sneer at time; just seem to stand here and say to the world, "This is all that remains of a wonderful, beautiful, and hospitable hostelry of yesterday."

This is my contribution for this month and in closing let me send this along with the hope that the readers may get as much pleasure from it as I did:

#### Unsubdued

I have hoped, I have planned, I have striven,  
To the will I have added the deed;  
The best that was in me, I've given,  
I have prayed, but the gods would not heed.

I have dared and reached only disaster,  
I have battled and broken my lance;  
I am bruised by a pitiless master  
That the weak and the timid call Chance.

I am old, I am bent, I am cheated  
Of all that youth urged me to win;  
But name me not with the defeated,  
Tomorrow, again, I begin.

ROBERT F. JONES.

#### L. U. NO. 528, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Editor:

It has been some time since Local Union No. 528, I. B. E. W., of Milwaukee, recognized as the oldest railroad local union in the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has been recorded in the columns of the ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL.

The officers and members of Local Union

No. 528 are proud of having the distinguished honor of being the oldest railroad local in the Brotherhood. We, like many of our sister locals, are struggling through the depression or so-called economic period, with a great number of our Brothers out of employment. In spite of the depression, and the serious unemployment situation confronting the entire nation, the members and officers of Local No. 528 continue to hammer away in an endeavor to protect the organization and remedy economic conditions.

We are endeavoring to provide at least part-time employment for the unfortunate member who is out of employment, likewise exerting every possible effort to maintain their continuity of good standing in the Brotherhood by advancing the dues of those who have found it impossible to meet these obligations. Not unmindful of the fact that we are facing conditions that had never been experienced in the history of this country, more zest is put in the fight in order to maintain our present status of organization in the railroad industry, eradicate wage-cutting, unemployment, and continue to reap the benefits accrued through a struggle of many years.

The present depression has had the effect of bringing home to the officers of Local Union No. 528 the vital importance of the activities of our local chairmen and their responsibilities to the organization. At a former regular meeting of Local Union No. 528, held in Milwaukee, a plan was adopted and rules set up for them to follow, which we believe would fit in with other railroad local unions as a practice to follow.

The local chairmen must file a written report covering the activities at their respective point, to be submitted at each regular meeting. In compilation of this report they must show the status of organization, which is the number of members and the number of "nons," and must explain the reason for the no-bills at their point, if any. If the no-bills are paying on applications, the local chairmen must see to it that remittances are made when due on all applications. We stress the fact that the local chairmen, in each instance, are the duly accredited representatives of the local union at their respective point and the organization looks to them to carry out the work of the local union in a business-like manner with respect to the application of the agreement. Each pay period they must go to each member at their point and see to it that they have a receipt for the current month, thereby they do not only protect the member with regard to the pension features of the International, but they likewise protect their beneficiaries, regarding insurance accruing from continuity of good standing.

We have found that this practice has been quite beneficial in keeping the membership of Local Union No. 528 intact, which is clearly indicated by the records of our local union, and believe if this plan is adopted by other local unions it would be helpful in maintaining a very good status of organization.

While it is true most of our members are working short time, we realize that without organization we would probably not be working at all.

Surely one must agree that if it was ever necessary to maintain organization now is the time to do it, with the employers' group attacking from all sides endeavoring to bring down the wages as well as conditions which have been brought about through many years of struggle on the part of our organization, we must be held together to turn back these attacks.

While we realize the hardships endured by the members of our local union, some of



them even to the extent of losing their homes, we are employing every force of attack to maintain economic conditions and the structure of our contract with railroad management.

At our regular meeting, held July 5, we were favored with the attendance of William F. Hartzheim, general chairman of System Council No. 8, I. B. E. W., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and Pacific Railroad, who gave us a very interesting talk concerning his activities, as well as a general outline of conditions affecting our organization on this property. Knowing Brother Hartzheim as we do, through his affiliation with Local Union No. 528 for a good many years, as well as his past activities as our local representative, we were all pleased to have him with us, and trust that all of the future meetings of this organization will find Brother Bill attending.

We cannot recall the last time we were favored with the attendance of an international vice president of the I. B. E. W. at a meeting of Local Union No. 528 and hope we will be honored with this privilege very soon. We are not unmindful of the enormous amount of work devolved upon your office, Mac, and trust you will appreciate that this is not being offered in the form of criticism, rather as an invitation to stop with us on your next trip through Milwaukee. Let's hear from you, Mac.

J. MUELLER.

#### L. U. NO. 574, BREMERTON, WASH.

Editor:

Attendance at meetings drops off a bit with the nice long summer evenings, but enough are present at all meetings to grease the wheels of the local.

The 17th of July was the date set for the annual picnic. A nice wooded secluded spot was chosen, and about 350 attended and a nice time was had by all.

It was a treat to see a lot of the spark plugs participating in the different contests. Among the contests was the great American sport—baseball. Sides were chosen and a fine competition followed. From the way they played some evidently forgot their ages and probably had a sad awakening the next morning, and no doubt, could give some fine testimonials for liniments and different pain killers.

There are a number of letters in the WORKER from time to time, telling of the difficulties arising from the unemployed situation throughout the country. We owe much to the Puget Sound Navy Yard as conditions here are not so bad. We have our unemployed problem it is true, but it is handled in a generous and businesslike manner, and all in need have received relief from time to time.

Our sympathies go out to those less fortunate than we, and our hopes are that all union ranks will remain intact throughout this trying ordeal.

We are also fortunate in the fact that we have such men as Jack Ebert, president; Jack Morgan, vice president, and Van Rossum, financial secretary, to conduct the affairs of our local. They are well versed in unionism and do much to iron out the wrinkles during a meeting, and when we arrive at the order of good of the union the feeling of good fellowship predominates among all.

E. E. HARVIE.

#### L. U. NO. 584, TULSA, OKLA.

Editor:

"To him that hath shall be given; to him that hath not shall be taken away, even that he hath not."

Thus are the Scriptures being fulfilled in

economy moves over the country. Common labor for the city here has been reduced from 50 cents to 30 cents per hour, or a reduction of 40 per cent.

The higher-ups do not fare so badly as they are always able to hand the burden down to the little fellow who carries the load. For instance the 3 per cent tax on the electric industry passed on to the consumer as are all of the recently enacted taxes. Then our representatives in national convention offer a glass of beer to the hungry millions; drink and forget your troubles. One party astride the fence with both feet on the ground, not knowing which way to go. Endless hours of oratory extolling the virtues of one now in office. Our eminent fellow townsman, the Secretary of War, says in his speeches that Mr. Hoover has maintained the American standard of living.

Well, maybe so, but someone must have gotten my share and I know of many in the same condition. And he of the famous underslung pipe. Back to Chicago, singing "Go feather your nest" to the tune of "I got mine", to the extent of \$80,000,000.

Henry Watterson of the Louisville Courier-Journal, was once brought to task for his scathing denunciation, in an editorial of the then President, Grover Cleveland. He replied in the next issue with the couplet:

"Things have come to a hell of a pass,  
When a man can't wallop his own jack-ass."

Mr. Editor, that's the way I feel on the subject.

Like a great many others, during the past year I have learned the enormous mileage one can get out of bacon and beans, and sow-belly and greens. Why even the cats here at my domicile have become vegetarians, and you can't make them believe that the American standard of living has been maintained in this place.

We have been fortunate in holding our organization together and our membership loss has been small. This has been accomplished by the burning of a great deal of midnight oil on the part of our officers and executive board, and a great deal of financial sacrifice on the part of such members as we have had working during the past year. If we are successful in salvaging the wreckage we will have an organization that has stood the test and should be worth much more to us. It is comparable to a body of soldiers who have been under fire and come out. Each man then knows that he can depend on the man on either side of him and is therefore more sure of himself.

We have lost one member who told our business manager that he hoped it could be arranged so he could never take out another card. I understand that this will be taken care of for him. He has been in and out of the union two or three times but can't stand the voyage when the sea gets rough. It's times like these that try men and we shall all be drawn closer together.

Conditions here have not shown any improvement. Prosperity is still around the corner—somewhere and the wolf has curled up on the doorstep and gone to sleep.

There will probably be a political change this fall, but Brothers, don't be fooled by the siren song of those who propose the repeal of the 18th Amendment. It would take a long time to bring this about and as long as there are 13 states voting dry it just can't be done. I cannot feel that any millennium would follow if repeal was accomplished.

England has her liquor and also has the dole, neither of which has brought happi-

ness or prosperity to her people. So don't be fooled by the one who can yell and pound on the table the loudest.

Don't let any one talk you out of your right of franchise with soft words and sweet music, both of which mean nothing. The vote is all we have left. Use it with consideration and don't waste it. Look for the sun behind the cloud—it's always shining and remember that no adversity can permanently block the progress of humanity.

S. A. KING.

#### L. U. NO. 595, OAKLAND, CALIF.

Editor:

##### Day Dreams

By GENE GAILLAC

"He almost went away too far  
And stayed away too long."  
I think they mean Prosperity  
As the keynote of that song.

For, anyway, its lonesome  
Since pay day went away.  
We recall him now in mem'ry  
Just as clear as yesterday.

Remember how we used to pay  
The bills when bills came due?  
It almost seemed a pleasure  
When we knew no I O U.

But now its kind of diff'rent—  
We pay 'em on the cuff.  
We stretch the good old eagle  
Till the poor bird cries enough.

But in spite of rent and taxes,  
In spite of cuts and grief,  
The regular guys are standing by—  
You can't shake their belief.

Belief in things we've stood for,  
A faith in things worth while.  
And while we take 'em on the chin  
We take 'em with a smile.

But we're banking on the "almost",  
We're far from being thru.  
And some day, somehow, surely,  
We'll learn that "skies are blue."

Introducing our officers for the coming two years: S. E. Rockwell, president; J. J. McTeigh, vice president; J. J. Young, recording secretary; L. E. Pollard, financial secretary; S. L. Pierce, treasurer. Executive board: Rockwell, chairman; J. R. Isaacson, secretary; F. O. Lee, William Schnorr, M. T. Hotchkiss, F. P. Jansson, and J. J. McTeigh. In preparation for the time to come when we will be building up again instead of just "holding the line" we have a hard working, competent examining board consisting of Brothers E. B. Eshleman, J. B. Benjamin, J. F. Ulrich, J. E. Stroyan and H. F. Buttlar, and as business manager, Gene Gaillac.

I mention the Brothers elected to office for the ensuing term in order that all may know on whose shoulders the burden of carrying on will rest. The honor of being an officer of L. U. No. 595 depends on the point of view. The burden goes without saying. But regardless of honor, burden, appreciation or knocks the show goes on, and these are the fellows who, together with a faithful membership, are going to put it over. We've taken up another notch in our belt and are getting ready for hard work, and from here on in you are going to hear from 595.

GENE GAILLAC,  
Business Manager.



**L. U. NO. 640, PHOENIX, ARIZ.**

Editor:

The longest peace-time session of Congress has adjourned without any real relief measures passed. Labor must continue to bear the burden of our economic readjustment. Organized capital weathered the storm and is still in control of the government. Labor will have the opportunity to help bring about a change at the elections this fall. We have a clear view of the records of our Congressmen and Senators, and there is one thing certain, and that is there will be many new faces in our next Congress.

We are hard hit in Arizona, with our mines closed and building at a standstill. The only payrolls left are the state and local governments. They are being reduced through layoffs and wage cuts. Property valuations were reduced and the tax rate increased to offset it.

I am enclosing a picture of our last job in Phoenix, completed a few months back. It is the Professional Building for Doctors and Dentists. It has the most elaborate electrical installation of any building in the southwest. The Valley Bank and Trust Company are the owners. W. Roy Wayland, vice president, was in charge of building operations. The New State Electric Company of Phoenix was the electrical contractor and L. U. No. 640 furnished the men. Brother Ed. Gracey was the foreman on the job.

Our Federal Building is tied up. We

have the hole in the ground so far. It will be another six months before the building is started. Governmental red tape or politics, which?

P. J. TIERNEY.

**L. U. NO. 648, HAMILTON-MIDDLE-TOWN, OHIO**

Editor:

Last month was election of business manager in our local and the boys put your writer in said office for a period of two years. However, with all the work inflicted through that office they insist that I keep the press job also. So here goes to some of the news.

You know Uncle Sam is putting up one of his post offices here in Hamilton, and we have had a great deal of fun, or at least the rest of the boys have, watching me go the rounds with an unfair contractor who came on the job just a few days before I took office. By the way, this bird has the name of O. W. Lynch, of Philadelphia, and is a perfect rat and a detriment to society. He was run off of the post office in Camden, N. J., just prior to his arrival here, under the same conditions that he was trying to pull here. It has been an uphill fight, but he has been removed, and left this city with about \$50 worth of tools, which he purchased at a local store. He also left owing a laborer for one month's work, and a board bill of the same duration. He also passed several bad checks, and got his laborer to countersign one of them. He is jumping around all over the country getting on gov-

ernment work wherever possible. So keep on the lookout for him, and just keep him moving, for if he stops he will dig some one in your community.

I guess that will do for the panning this time, so I will leave that subject and tell you how things are here in general.

There is not very much doing in new construction, and of course we are having rather hard sailing. There I go—I promised myself I would not say anything about the depression, but it just seems almost impossible. Every place you look you see it and every place you listen you hear it, so that's that.

The last time I wrote I told you how our municipal light plant had been paying and keeping up the other departments. Well, they have just issued another statement along the same lines this year, and it looks better than ever. So do not let anyone tell you that it cannot be done, tell them to ask Hamilton how.

I guess this is about all I have to tell you except that we are busy getting ready for our Labor Day picnic, and expect a large attendance and hope for a fine day.

MARION CUMMINS.

**L. U. NO. 734, NORFOLK, VA.**

Editor:

Several months ago a class of apprentices graduated from the apprentice school at Norfolk Navy Yard. Their graduation was celebrated by a banquet to which the instructors and their wives were invited. These boys felt that they owed to these instructors a debt of gratitude which is good and proper.

However these young men lose sight of the fact that these instructors did not teach the trades at which these young gentlemen now work and they also lose sight of the fact that organization has made it possible for them to earn a living wage since graduation.

Not one of the apprentice electricians who graduated in the last class has become a member of organized labor.

The economy bill is with us, many of its provisions are still a deep mystery to most of us and many of them still await interpretation. One feature which will have a far reaching effect is the cancellation of annual leave for a period of one year.

During debate of this bill it was the expressed opinion of some members of Congress that all civil service employees were entitled to "sick leave." This was permitted to stand uncorrected by those who realized the fallacy of this belief and this fact undoubtedly enhanced the passage of that section which cancels annual leave.

The facts of the matter are these: civil service clerks, draftsmen, postal employees, Panama Canal employees and some employees of the War Department are granted a certain number of days of "sick leave" each year; this is in addition to annual leave.

Navy Yard mechanics, helpers and laborers are not entitled to any "sick leave." The reasons for such inequality are somewhat obscure for certainly the employee whose work exposes him to severe weather and to unhealthy working conditions should have some time allowed for sickness if allowance is to be made for employees who are at all times in sheltered places.

This condition coupled with the withholding of annual leave will most surely be reflected in increased mortality next winter, for many men rather than lose pay will neglect what at first appears to be only a slight indisposition.

SAUVAN.



WIRED BY MEMBERS OF L. U. 640, PHOENIX, ARIZ.



**L. U. NO. 770, ALBANY, N. Y.**

Editor:

The news from this local is about the same, as far as work is concerned, as all other railroad locals, so we will advance some recent observations.

Things we never realized till now, but you knew all the while (apologies to Walter Winchell):

That more constructive measures were passed at the recent convention of System Council No. 7, than at any previous one.

That International Representatives have no sense of propriety, as evidenced by Brother Westgard coming to Albany the week of July 4 to work on the no-bills.

That railroad electrical workers are better informed on all current matters pertaining to their welfare than any other craft, due to Vice President McGlogan and his system of monthly letters.

That the 40-hour week should be instituted at once, at all seniority points on railroads.

That foremen or supervisors returned to the ranks are easier to organize than others; they evidently appreciate what the organizations have done for the men.

That if each state had a head tax law on imported labor, several of the departmental mergers on railroads would not have taken place.

That New York State railroad workers have an opportunity to pass that much deferred bill, calling for weekly pay. No serious objections would be raised by the roads as it would permit them to return to the pay car system of cash and evade the tax on checks.

That the tax on pay drafts for a large eastern road has been estimated to be in the neighborhood of \$150,000 annually.

That the Union Cooperative Insurance Association should add a sick and accident policy. There is a big field among railroad workers who now pay \$24 to \$42 per year, for \$10 to \$20 per week protection.

That the official JOURNAL is a good advertising medium for firms handling supplies used by the electrical workers.

That the federal tax on our electric light bills should be absorbed by the power companies.

O. E. LENT.

**L. U. NO. 912, CLEVELAND, OHIO**

Editor:

Looking backward. Ten years ago this month the men employed in the shop crafts on the railroads stood on the picket lines watching the substitutes for men endeavor to do their work. Today we are facing a greater crisis. This is the supreme test. If we can hold our organizations intact we have won the fight, if we crack and go under the accomplishments of 20 years are lost and we face the long up-hill climb to regain our lost position. Local union officers who forget their obligation to the organization and indulge in petticoat politics and Mrs. Grundy's underhanded methods against fellow members are a detriment to the organization.

In a few months we will have the privilege of going to the polls and showing by our vote what we think of the labor records of the various candidates. In 1776 the working men of the country starved at Valley Forge, fought and died without shoes and in rags for the privilege of self-government. If the working man of 1932 would shake off his listless attitude and show by his vote that he was interested in the operation of his country we would not have the spectacle of starving men picketing the halls of Congress while money is appropriated to operate the American merchant marine with coolie labor, compensate the bankers, hold national guard encampments to keep the machine

gunners in practice, and advance money to railroads while they lay off men. Let's get out and vote, Brothers. The slogan of the party in power at present was "Hoover and Prosperity." Haven't we had about enough of said prosperity? Why not have our beer served to us by a union bartender instead of a scab bootlegger who pays no taxes and makes his stuff without restrictions as to cleanliness or purity?

President B. D. Toll, who has been out in the west, where men are men, etc., is on his way home and will be with us soon.

Meetings are being held as usual on the second and fourth Thursdays of each month. Come up and air your troubles, if you have any; the executive board is interested. If you have rusty bumpers, see Brother Jamison; he is interested.

BILL BLAKE.

**Women's Auxiliary****WOMEN'S AUXILIARY L. U. NO. 108, TAMPA, FLA.**

Editor:

Gaining confidence after reading an article from L. U. No. 108, in the JOURNAL once more, the auxiliary also, desires to advise it is still "on the map."

We, the faithful few, remaining in the line of march, are just as anxious to do our bit for the good of organized labor, especially inasmuch as it affects our own, in Tampa, as we were three years ago when we organized. We never had a large membership; I believe 12 names were enrolled on our books at one time as the peak of our membership. There are a few who have "called", or "visited" at times, but who "just never cared for auxiliaries, clubs," etc.—there are a few who never come at all, who "simply were not interested," and then, last, those few whose husbands were against their joining because they were of the opinion that "women have no business in organized labor."

Now our membership has dwindled to a mere handful, but we carry on. For those who have dropped by the wayside, we try not to be too critical. The depression has been very real in Tampa, most of the boys have been idle for the major portion of two years. What little they have been able to earn has been needed for necessities, such as rent, food and clothing. It is rather hard to interest the young mother of two or more children in attending an auxiliary meeting—even though it is for the good of all—when there is only enough gas in the family car to take the man of the house to town to see if he can find employment; when she realizes she cannot pay dues—even though they are only 25c per month; when she feels she cannot take her turn entertaining, even though she need serve only coffee and rolls or some similar light refreshment.

Mechanics (perhaps I should say union mechanics) and their wives are not used to poverty, they are accustomed to living in accordance to the American standard, surrounding themselves not only with the necessities of life but a few of the luxuries; they are in the habit of paying their way, and resent not being able to do so. Again, such conditions are apt to make one "touchy"—worry over inability to live in the manner to which they are accustomed has a tendency to make some people feel they are slighted, they carry a chip on their shoulder and easily have their feelings hurt.

All these things tend to make ex-members and prospective members lose interest. We feel certain that when business takes the upward trend—as it surely must, some day—all little misunderstandings will be ironed out

and those outside the ranks will put their shoulders to the wheel in an effort for better things.

The auxiliary to L. U. No. 108 has accomplished much, for which we are proud, during our three years of existence. We have made the members of the local and their families acquainted, we have given many socials and parties, we have made some money and had good times. During the Danville strike we sent a check for \$25 (more than any union in Tampa sent), also we made up donations of canned goods and foodstuffs to be sent. We have assisted several members financially. We took an active part in the past three Labor Day celebrations and in the last Labor Day celebration, which, by the way, was the largest ever held in the city of Tampa, the electrical workers' auxiliary turned over more money over to the Central Trades and Labor Assembly than all other concessions combined.

In addition to the foregoing, we feel that we have been instrumental in organizing and "causing to be organized" at least two other auxiliaries. We installed the officers in the St. Petersburg auxiliary. Last, but by no means least, we have talked "unionism" and a few of the things for which organized labor stands among ourselves and to others. If we had done nothing more than give our own few members a better understanding of these two subjects we would feel that a great deal had been accomplished. For it is a deplorable but true fact that too few union men's wives know what it is all about.

Great oaks from little acorns grow, and though the depression and present conditions have us with our backs to the wall, we have many plans which we hope to fulfill and when our object is accomplished we feel confident we will have gone a little farther on the road toward the furtherance of union principles and appreciation of the union label.

We would appreciate any suggestions or plans from other auxiliaries and stand ready to assist in any way possible. With best wishes,

MRS. C. E. BECK.

**WOMEN'S AUXILIARY L. U. NO. 83, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.**

Editor:

It has been several months since we have been in print, but that doesn't necessarily verify that Old Man Depression has us whipped, but it does mean that we have been very, very busy trying to get the best of him.

Some may think that unionism is facing a hopeless future, but that in our opinion depends upon the mental attitude of its members. We have not confined our forces to the auxiliary alone, but we have united with the local in combating this great business stringency. What relief work we do after this will be at the suggestion of Local No. 83. It is our duty as wives to not only help financially, but to do our little bit in helping to relieve the minds of those who are taking this trying situation too seriously. Some despair so completely that they seek self-destruction rather than struggle on.

On July 20, we had the honor and pleasure of having as our guests of the evening the officers of Local No. 83. A lunch was served and after lunch each officer from both auxiliary and local was introduced. There were short talks by each officer and several good suggestions. I know if they are carried out that much good can be accomplished.

It is needless to say that we enjoyed that little get-together meeting. We are planning many more such meetings so that we might re-establish that spirit of brotherhood and sisterhood that has suffered so greatly here lately. We are going to make a genuine effort to bring back that true fellowship and



to restore that confidence that the depression has robbed us of.

The sewing circle is planning a real beach party for August 10. This will be a potluck luncheon and everything. My, these potluck affairs are something to really look forward to! Everyone tries to get ahead of the others by bringing something delicious and different. There are many recipes exchanged before the evening is over.

We are looking forward also to having visitors during the Olympic games. Any out-of-town members visiting us at that time can be assured a hearty welcome.

I am very anxious to hear from other auxiliaries in regards to their relief work and socials.

We enjoyed Mrs. R. C. Simpson's letter in the July issue.

Best wishes to all auxiliaries.

Mrs. G. C. MATHIS,  
Secretary.

## ANOTHER PICTURE OF LABOR DAY FOR 1932

(Continued from page 395)

ing industry and finance, riding recklessly to an inevitable fall.

Unlimited, unregulated production, unlimited and stupid competition have caused trouble. We faced a winter in which it was necessary for the laboring man to be fed with public funds. But the Government will have only to supply the food. In ancient days in France a law was passed forbidding starving peasants to eat the bodies of those that died of the plague. We have, at least, improved on that.

You see men in line looking for jobs today, but you do not see them in bare feet, their faces worn with hunger, as former years have seen them.

Industry and finance, driven by overweening ambition, forced into reckless, unregulated competition by an antiquated Sherman Law, that forbids reasonable planning and agreements, have tripped and fallen.

All the causes that contribute to the disaster, no man can enumerate. The great cause is war. Men murdered each other by the millions, poured out their money by the billions and dreamed, foolishly, that they could escape without paying the bill.

They are paying it now.

It is well for capital and labor to remember that the rise of labor from the condition of this miserable man with the hoe is no more remarkable than the rise of capital from its former condition.

Not so long ago he who merely made money, manufactured goods or transported and sold them, was looked upon with contempt.

He was robbed by barons under whose castles he passed on his journeys, tortured sometimes to make him give up his money.

He represented the low class, the money class. For a nobleman to marry the money man's daughter was a disgrace, although some did it, to re-gild their coats of arms. It's no disgrace now.

Jacques Coeur, richest man in France, devoted his fortune and his fleets to helping his king and his country. He

was repaid with basest ingratitude, for he was nothing but a "money man," not worth thinking about.

Great changes have come.

Today the governments of the world, including their kings, when there are any, come almost on hands and knees to the money men, bankers, great financiers, saying, "Save us, or we perish."

### Well to Remember

It is well for the workman who feels that labor is not properly recognized to remember that labor conditions have been.

Workers in England in the time of Henry the Second were branded on the cheek with a red-hot iron if they dared to go from their own parish to another parish seeking work. No questions of unions, no question of strikes, merely for leaving your parish to look for work in another without permission, meant branding with a hot iron.

And today this statement is an accurate picture. The world, this country and all others, depend on labor, hard work, for their salvation.

Labor must restore its own prosperity by lifting up industry and finance.

The richest man knows that he depends for his prosperity not on the few that have much money, but on the millions that earn fair wages.

Eighty per cent of automobile production would cease immediately if workers did not buy automobiles.

And what is true of automobiles is true of the radio, washing machine, a thousand other products.

The total income of this nation is about one hundred thousand million dollars.\* Of that amount the workers' payrolls represent sixty thousand million dollars.

Labor possesses the greatest spending power and the greatest investing power in the United States.

In normal times labor spends for its actual cost of living 40 billions, invests 20 billions for luxuries and for buying homes and automobiles on the installment plan, etc.

Labor must lift industry and finance by its own effort and it must establish and maintain them by its own spending.

Labor Day will find much good labor and billions of money idle, thousands of workers in distress, the minds of financiers and industrialists puzzled.

The nation has a great problem that must be solved. We must find out, if we can, what is the matter and how to prevent disasters, such as the one that overtook us in 1929.

We must learn to regulate production to fit consumption at home and for export trade.

Industry has run haphazard, the great industrialists not consulting each other, or carefully consulting the public demands.

Some industries have been managed as a woman would manage her household if she got up early,

\*[Editor's remark: Only in good times—estimated now as low as 55 billions.]

cooked 500 buckwheat cakes, then discovered that her husband and three children could not eat so many.

Labor and capital must work together, think and plan together in justice, good nature and friendship.

Hatred produces nothing but hatred; impatience only causes more accidents.

### Edison Was a Workman

We have, fortunately for the country, no fixed classes, no laborers that must remain laborers forever, no rich families that will remain rich forever.

The capitalist of today, in thousands of cases, was the laborer of yesterday.

Edison's brain has given work to millions of men and billions in wages all over the world. He worked in his youth among the humblest workers.

Ford worked in a machine shop for two dollars a week, and worked in a jewelry store at night, all week, for another dollar. He has paid out billions in wages.

The Ford of the future is probably working in overalls now.

The Fisher Brothers, that have earned millions themselves, and paid out hundreds of millions in wages began in a small blacksmith shop. The older brothers today could each put on a leather apron and shoe a horse.

They thought as they worked, thought about building up the Fisher Brothers, not about envying somebody else, and they did build up the Fisher Brothers.

As with the men mentioned, so with thousands of others.

It is for everybody willing to work and think to realize his own shortcomings rather than blame his troubles on some one else.

Some things are wrong in our financial and industrial systems. Some things are wrong in our labor organizations.

Many things are wrong in many directions. But men are put here to right the things that are wrong.

The task for the moment is to get rid of the depression, to work cheerfully, earnestly and honestly, making what concessions may be necessary to meet the situation.

The duty of every man is to work in harmony with others, banishing class hatred that is out of place in a country where every man controls the ballot and his own destiny.

If I knew of other controls than religion, morality, and ethics, for the ills of materialism that beset the workaday world, the temptation to present them in this conclusion would be too great to withstand. I have made bold to point out, with appropriate reservations, certain sedatives; but I repeat that there is no panacea short of revising our whole attitude of life toward wealth production and distribution. That, I am satisfied, is impossible: the instincts toward possession and dominance are too strong. The best we can do is to strengthen where faint, and renew where absent, those ancient religious controls which brace men for duty, justice, and mercy.—Arthur Pound.



# IN MEMORIAM

## Peter D. Whittall, L. U. No. 580

Whereas we, the members of Local No. 580, I. B. E. W., have again lost a Brother, who has been called from our midst; and

Whereas in the sudden passing of Brother Peter D. Whittall, we have lost an esteemed member and fellow worker; now therefore be it

Resolved, That we as a union pay tribute to his memory by expressing the deepest sympathy with his family in their bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the bereaved family, a copy spread upon the minutes of our local, and a copy sent to the official JOURNAL for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

W. L. MUIR,  
Recording Secretary.

## Charles P. Ford, by Montana State Council of Electrical Workers

The Montana State Council of Electrical Workers, in regular convention assembled, at Lewistown, Montana, desires to take this means of expressing the feeling of loss experienced at the death of Brother Charles P. Ford.

Our contacts with him were not personal, but due to his activity, we feel as though we knew him through his printed word, expressing his ideals. These have always been virile and unselfish, always looking for the advancement of those associated with him in this, our Brotherhood.

As man will be known by his deeds, so do we know Charles P. Ford by the monument he has left us in the Electrical Workers' Benefit Association. So, too, will he always be remembered when one of our intimate associates answers the last great call.

We, therefore, salute you and your memory, Brother Ford, and wish you Godspeed.

MONTANA STATE COUNCIL  
OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS,

By E. K. DUNCAN,  
Secretary.

## Charles P. Ford, by L. U. No. 247

Whereas it is with deep regret and sorrow that Local Union No. 247, I. B. E. W., records the passing into the Great Beyond of our worthy Brother, Charles P. Ford;

Whereas Brother Ford was an active member and officer of this local union, and through his counsel and activity many gains were won in wage scales and working conditions; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union No. 247, extend our deepest and heartfelt sympathy to the family and relatives of our late departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be written into our minutes, a copy sent to the official JOURNAL for publication, and copies sent to the members of his family; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of Local Union No. 247, I. B. E. W., be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days, in respect to the memory of our late Brother, Charles P. Ford.

ALEXANDER SAGER,  
JOSEPH E. ZASEMBS,  
ROBERT A. JONES,  
Committee.

## William R. Bryant, L. U. No. 561

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 561, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Montreal, Que., Canada, are called upon to pay our last tribute of respect to the memory of one of our most esteemed members, Brother William R. Bryant, the son of Brother John W. Bryant and nephew to General Chairman H. Russell and Brother H. Bryant, who was accidentally drowned June 26, 1932; and

Whereas while we deeply regret the sad occasion that deprives us of a true and loyal member, we humbly bow to His Divine will; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, a union in brotherly love, extend to his family our heartfelt sympathy and condolence in their hour of sad bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That the assembly stand in silence

for a period of one minute and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in due respect to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread in the minutes and a copy sent to the International Office for publication in the official JOURNAL.

C. GALLAGHER,  
Recording Secretary.

## John James, L. U. No. 501

Local Union No. 501, I. B. E. W., records with heartfelt sorrow the death of Brother John James, Jr.

Brother James has been a member of Local Union No. 501 for several years and he gave loyal and devoted service to our union. Being a loyal member of the organization and a cherished friend of all of us, his absence will be keenly felt and his passing will prove a real loss to the Brotherhood.

To the bereaved widow and family of Brother James, Local Union No. 501 extends its heartfelt sympathy in this very sad time, and prays that God, in His infinite goodness, may help them bear their burden of sorrow; therefore be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, and that a copy of this resolution be sent to the bereaved family of our late Brother, a copy be spread upon the minutes, and a copy sent to the JOURNAL for publication.

J. W. RATCLIFF,  
Press Secretary.

## Harry Pohlar, L. U. No. 21

Whereas Local Union No. 21 has been called upon to pay its last respects to a departed Brother, Harry Pohlar; and

Whereas we greatly mourn his sudden and untimely passing and desire to express to his family our utmost sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our departed Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of this local and a copy be sent to our official JOURNAL for publication.

JOHN M. LINDSAY,  
Financial Secretary.  
JAMES J. CAVANAUGH,  
EDW. SANTGEN,  
Committee.

## Elijah T. Fling, Governmental Branch, L. U. No. 26

Whereas Governmental Branch Local Union No. 26 has been called upon to pay its last respects to a departed Brother, Elijah T. Fling; and

Whereas we greatly mourn his sudden and untimely passing and desire to express to his family our utmost sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our departed Brother, a copy be recorded in the minutes of this local, and a copy be sent to our official JOURNAL for publication.

THOMAS D. STUART,  
THOMAS J. CRANN,  
H. E. SMITH,  
Committee.

## Arthur Hopton, L. U. No. 6

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to take from our midst, our dearly beloved Brother, Arthur Hopton; and

Whereas the members of Local Union No. 6, I. B. E. W., deeply mourn the loss of a Brother who had always been loyal and true to the principles of the labor movement; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to the bereaved family of our lately departed Brother, Arthur Hopton, our heartfelt sympathy in this, their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these Resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread in full upon the minutes of Local Union No. 6, and that a copy be sent to the International Office with the request that they be published in the official JOURNAL; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of Local Union

No. 6, I. B. E. W., be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days in respect to the memory of our late Brother, Arthur Hopton.

ALBERT E. COHN,  
FRED S. DESMOND,  
W. GIMMEL,  
Committee on Resolutions.

The above resolutions were adopted at the regular meeting of Local Union No. 6, I. B. E. W., Wednesday evening, July 6, 1932.

CHAS. J. FOEHN,  
Recording Secretary.  
CHAS. B. WEST, President.

## Lester Townsend, L. U. No. 125

The final call has again come to a member of Local Union No. 125, and we have lost an influential Brother and sincere friend in the passing of Lester Townsend.

Realizing that his absence from among us will be keenly felt, Local Union No. 125 can the more readily extend a heartfelt sympathy to those who, because of their closer association with him, will feel a greater loss, and with his loved ones we would share that hand-clasp of friendliness which is the greatest comfort in times of sorrow.

In memory of Brother Townsend, the charter of Local Union No. 125 shall be draped for 30 days, and a copy of this tribute be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, copies also being forwarded to the bereaved family and to our JOURNAL for publication.

DALE B. SIGLER,  
R. I. CLAYTON,  
W. A. LANK,  
Committee.

Adopted July 22, 1932.

## A. H. Sherwood, L. U. No. 83

Whereas Local Union No. 83, I. B. E. W., records the passing of our esteemed Brother, A. H. Sherwood, on July 11, 1932; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, as a local union, pay tribute to his memory by expressing our deep sympathy with his family in their bereavement; and be it

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to his family, a copy be spread upon our minutes, and a copy be sent to the ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, and that we, the members of Local Union No. 83, being lawfully assembled, stand in silence for one minute in further tribute to his memory.

HARRY MAXWELL,  
J. E. MacDONALD,  
GEORGE E. ELLICOTT,  
Committee.

## DEATH CLAIMS PAID—JULY 1, 1932 TO JULY 31, 1932

L. L. No.	Name	Amount
5	W. L. Thompson	\$1,000.00
3	M. Kaplan	1,000.00
288	Earl Henney	1,000.00
2	Ira A. Shillig	1,000.00
136	S. J. James	650.00
21	Harry T. Pohlar	1,000.00
17	J. W. Martin	475.00
L. O.	A. Stahnke	1,000.00
103	M. Murdock	1,000.00
134	Wm. A. Garrity	1,000.00
122	Forrest Myers	1,000.00
245	Edw. Radunz	1,000.00
245	Ira Vandersall	1,000.00
12	G. H. Pim	1,000.00
134	E. J. Saxer	1,000.00
52	D. J. Hauss	1,000.00
125	L. E. Townsend	1,000.00
580	P. D. Whittall	825.00
134	J. L. Siebold	1,000.00
134	G. E. Boyden	650.00
862	Frank C. Philip	1,000.00
58	Carl J. Marman	1,000.00
11	Raymond Boink	475.00
L. O.	Lloyd V. Estey	825.00
134	Wm. F. King	1,000.00
83	A. H. Sherwood	1,000.00

\$23,900.00

Death claims paid July 1 to July 31, 1932

\$23,900.00

Claims previously paid

2,721,852.76

Total claims paid

\$2,745,752.76



## AMERICA DOES NOT NEED TO BE POOR

(Continued from page 385)

outlined will not become fully available except as they are worked out in preparation for the next turn of the business cycle.

### How to Direct Public Works

The public works contemplated in this connection must be of kinds that are non-competitive with private business. This statement is not based on any theory of the rightness or wrongness of government ownership of public utilities, or of the desirability or undesirability of the government's "going into business." The reason is a much simpler and more direct one. The work undertaken by the government must be in addition to any other work that might be undertaken. If the government simply does work that private institutions or individuals would otherwise do, no new avenues for expenditure or investment are opened. New avenues are required if there is to be a better balance between the rate of saving and the rate of investment.

Furthermore, the federal government is only one element of the situation. It will be necessary to persuade state governments, counties, and municipalities to undertake the same course of procedure. They must so adjust their taxation and borrowing programs as to draw their required finances from savings seeking investment, rather than from such sources as will place a burden on the operations of buying, selling, and manufacturing. This points to a general expansion of the income-tax policy, both individual and corporate, with perhaps a new emphasis on earned versus unearned income as against property-tax, sales-tax, and other similar policies. Some of these taxes, such as that on gasoline sales, are useful and easily collected, and their elimination is not urged. It is only pointed out that they offer no creative possibilities such as appear in the income tax.

### Backs La Follette Plan

The centralized public-works control for which the American Engineering Council has been working for more than a decade, is necessary for carrying out the suggested program. A similar centralized control must also be developed in the governmental structure of the states, counties, and municipalities.

While the suggested program may appear to require a larger amount of public works, borrowing, and taxation than customary, this is not necessarily true. It is possible that no greater total expenditures will be required over the course of a single business cycle than usual. Certainly the proper timing and distribution of taxation, borrowing, expenditure, and repayment would have a highly remedial effect on business conditions, even though the total amounts involved are not materially greater than normally.

The balance of international payments, published in the yearbook of the United

States Department of Commerce, may be made a most valuable instrument in any system of control. This document, next to the internal balance sheet of the receipts and expenditures of the government, is the most important document prepared for the guidance of the general financial and business operations of this country. It is composed of the debit and credit items of exports and imports; of loans, investments, and deposits made by this country to foreign countries and vice versa; the changes of long-term foreign investments in the United States and of the debts of American banks to foreigners; the exchange of gold and paper money; and a large number of miscellaneous so-called "invisible" items such as ocean freight, interest on private and public funds, war-debt receipts, etc.\* The importance of this document is in connection with the foreign-debt situation and with recent extension of credit to foreign countries.

The duty of those in control of the international financial operations of this country clearly lies in keeping a close eye on the balance of international payments to the end that no greater credit extensions be made than can be repaid by imports, foreign travel, and the like. A careful scrutiny of this balance sheet indicates that any further extension of foreign loans at this time is unwarranted on the basis of any practical possibility of increasing the counterbalancing items.

A further disregard of the implications of this highly important document may lead to such serious involvements in foreign conditions as to make the recovery in this country less assured and decided—and that without compensating advantages to the world situation.

In the event world conditions should become increasingly chaotic, the organization of world finance and commerce will be best initiated in the smaller units of the natural economic empires. The British Empire furnishes one such example, and the United States and its dependencies another. Such limited organizations having non-predatory attitudes toward the rest of the world may offer the best hope for world progress in the immediate future. The tools of control for the needed international flow of goods and credit lie in the government's supervision of the extending of foreign credits, and in the application of the tariff. Both the tariff and the control of credits should be viewed from the standpoint of this total situation in a way in which they do not appear to have been viewed in the past.

### Banks Scanned

The stabilization of money is another possibility for large-scale governmental and financial action. The importance of the value of money (or, what is the same thing, the general price level as reckoned on a properly selected index) is plainly in evidence in the present situation. The fundamental disaster has been the continually lowering level of commodity prices. The situation raises the question of the possibility of a definite and immediate control of the uncontrolled and widely fluctuating value of money.

\*This balance cannot, of course, be brought within a cent as has to be done with the receipts and expenditures of an individual or a firm. While some of these items are more or less exact, others are estimates. During the period from 1923 to 1929 the balance was brought to within an amount varying from \$4,000,000 to \$50,000,000 of discrepancies and omissions; and over the period the positive and negative discrepancies have tended to wipe each other out. The larger discrepancy for the year 1930 is being studied, and will doubtless be properly revised.

The seriousness of the lack of control is beyond words to express, because it is probable that the world is in full movement on a secular decline, with minor short-lived upturns only in prospect. It is important for governments and financiers to reconsider their attitudes on this question. What is required is a steadfast attempt to discover a safe and reliable means of controlling the value of money. Instead of being a question that is tabooed or ignored, it should be looked upon as the most important financial subject to which those in charge of the world's money can devote their energies and their attention. There should be no rest until every possibility has been canvassed.

### Farm Problem Needs Care

The condition of agriculture does not lend itself so readily to practical recommendations as do some of the other elements of the general economic problems that have been considered. Certain of the lines of action suggested would, however, have an immediate and useful effect on the situation. This is especially true of the control of the price level. To no other group would a stabilization of money be more helpful. The conditions of agriculture are such that it has no inherent self-protection. As already stated, the inflation of that industry was urged and aided by the government, for purposes connected with the carrying on of the World War. The deflation hit farmers in full force long before it was felt by other industries.

The government reclamation policy should be considered from now on with a great deal of care. No new areas should be brought under cultivation with public funds until every aspect of the increased production which will follow has been canvassed. It is quite possible that the government should be pursuing a policy completely opposite to that of reclamation; namely, the surveying of farm lands to determine marginal areas which should be reforested, and the purchase of them for that purpose. This possibility is already being canvassed to some extent by the federal and state governments. It could be carried on and financed by proper timing in the business cycle, in such a way as to improve the general situation.

The decentralization of manufacture which is engaging the attention of industrial leaders offers a useful method of striking a balance between agriculture and manufacturing. While a few industries, like the manufacture of steel, must be organized on a scale so large as to surround themselves inevitably with urban conditions, this is not true of the greater number. They can properly be divided into smaller units. The present tendency is to locate units in smaller communities, in closer contact with rural conditions. This tendency should be encouraged, for the sake of human as well as business values. Besides offering a greater stability to the life of the workman through the opportunity for gardens, poultry yards, and the like, it also furnishes a marginal region in which any needed transfers from manufacturing industry to agriculture and vice versa can be safely made as changing conditions may require.

### Mechanization Approaches Limit

A purposeful search for the profitable investment will be required if this country is in fact nearing a saturation point in mechanized equipment. Heretofore, the demands for capital to supply railroads, construction, and the manufacture of bicycles, automobiles, war materials, and



other equipment have absorbed the money available for investment.

What is there now of this same sort which will draw the idle millions of the years to come into profitable industry? Will it be the building of houses? If so, the cost of their construction will have to be diminished by new methods and by a better equalization of labor rates as between the building trades and those whom the buildings are to house, with due consideration to the annual earnings of building-trades labor. When the investment market accustoms itself to a lower rate of return, capital will flow into this channel. Furthermore the increased standard of living contemplated will enlarge the market for household furnishings, equipment, and conveniences.

Increased investment is also possible in small items totaling a large amount in industries well established and running. Such engineering analysis of the advisability of investment in new equipment as was outlined in a paper recently presented by Vorlander and Raymond\* may well become a vital link in the maintenance of the general economic prosperity of the country. The recognition of this by financial authorities and the organization of the latter to finance the multitude of small investments required may, in the aggregate, furnish a sufficient channel for investment to answer the purpose of sustained prosperity for many years. To make this effective, however, the financial leaders must recognize the economics of the situation, and must consciously organize for this specific purpose.

A helpful procedure would be to set up an engineering staff in each banking organization, which staff should be as aggressive in searching for opportunities for sound investment as the sales departments have been in enlarging the list of depositors.

This discussion again raises the question of public works. Herein lies an almost limitless field for the investment of private savings for public good. Highways, bridges, parks, undeveloped wild areas, public buildings and institutions for education and rational enjoyment, and many other like avenues offer a field for investment that is socially profitable and economically stabilizing. In part the requirements may be realized and met by private initiative, but to a large extent recourse must be had to taxation. Moreover, it is in the interest of general business, when the rate of saving is larger than the rate of investment, to withdraw money from private hoarding and use it for the public benefit. This is true because it is becoming plainly evident that money which is neither spent in consumption nor invested in capital goods, is impotent in the hands of the one who saves. It does not benefit the saver, and it injures society.

Industrial proposals, including plans concerning life and disability insurance, pensions, and unemployment insurance, are deserving of most careful study. The necessity, however, for such private relief as is suggested, particularly of unemployment insurance, will diminish in proportion as the governmental action outlined herein succeeds.

#### Co-operation Needed

Trade associations should be further developed. They should not only be permitted but compelled to gather the basic informa-

tion relating to their industries and to make it public. Wherever the nature of the product permits, the published information should include weekly or monthly reports on output, sales, stock on hand, unfilled orders, cancellations and capacity utilized. The use of such information will assist in planning everything that can be done industrially to maintain a steady flow of business. Ignorance of or inattention to such information has in the past resulted in entire industries adopting unwise policies which have contributed to economic unbalance.

Trade associations might profitably be required to set up not only standard principles and uniform methods for costkeeping, but also standard practices for financial reports to stockholders. It is wise as a matter of public policy to require that all standardized financial reports be made public, even though the securities of the companies are not listed or held by the public. Such a provision would encourage new money to flow into those fields where investment is likely to be profitable, rather than into those where a loss may easily be incurred. Each trade association should develop sound methods for the introduction of new processes and machines into its field, so that the industry may make needed changes with the minimum amount of economic disturbance and distress to individual workers.

There are many industries manufacturing products of comparatively inelastic demand in which man-hour studies for the total volume of output could be usefully undertaken. The exact effect of new processes on unemployment and the labor requirements of expanding and contracting enterprises could then be more accurately foreseen and provided for.

The trade associations should make a thorough, continuing study of consumer credit and instalment selling. It would be most useful at any given time to know whether instalment buying was increasing or decreasing; whether the payments were being made promptly or were being delayed; and what percentage of the goods sold are taken back. Information of this character would be exceedingly useful in developing policies of economic control.

A continuing shortening of the work week should receive the serious consideration of industry and commerce. It is probable that the distribution of wealth between consumers and investors could be much improved by adopting new working hours and overtime policies. For instance, it is reasonable to believe that if in an industry normally operating 50 hours a week the working hours were shortened to 40, with 50 per cent overtime pay up to 45 hours and 100 per cent overtime pay beyond that, the influence of the change would be in the direction of maintaining good business for the following reasons:

1. Shorter normal working hours would constitute a permanent "spread of employment."

2. As business improved and the number of hours became too small, the overtime rate, effective up to 45 hours a week, would assist in increasing the distribution to consuming power necessary to maintain the increased business. The extension of working time to where 100 per cent for overtime applied would add still more to consuming power.

3. The cumulative overtime would act as a damper to unwise expansion of activity. The business man would calculate more carefully before allowing rein to his enthusiasm. When he did conclude that the increased overtime was necessary, his de-

cision would be justified by the added consuming power involved.

Such a policy, if inaugurated, must be on an industry-wide basis. Otherwise the progressive and socially minded employers would be at a serious disadvantage.

Employment agencies, in a country-wide, thoroughly co-ordinated system, with a well-trained and efficient staff, are essential. This is a pressing, unfilled need. The problem of employment is a highly specialized and essential one to any plan of controlling economic forces.

Production by agreement to reduce output, or the allocation of business to different firms under normal business conditions, is an unwise policy. Such arbitrary control leads inevitably to stringent government regulation and official price fixing.

The committee repeats that it realizes the issues discussed in this progress report have not been thoroughly studied. However, the issues presented comprise the broad outlines of the problem of economic balance, and they are subject to determination. There is an evident need for a more detailed and exhaustive consideration of them, and of others not mentioned.

It is clear that the arbitrary control of modern industry and commerce, in all their ramifications, complexities, and details, is beyond the power of human beings. The influences now at work must continue to govern its details. In particular, the profit motive and the active force of competition must be retained in such effective operation as will give society the benefit of the continuous improvement in methods and lowering of costs which they are capable of giving. They must be restrained in their destructive and unsocial manifestations.

It should be remembered that an experimental element of large dimension will always be present in any new project of social and economic control. Furthermore experimentation in social matters is serious, because it is for the sake of human beings. Therefore any such work must proceed with wisdom and caution. However, since there has emanated from an uncontrolled development so many undesirable results, there is justification for taking such chances as may be involved in developing a rationally controlled economy.

The problem of the relation of consumption, production, and distribution is one of supreme importance. More and more will it command the attention and devotion of the most intelligent, unselfish, and far-seeing men and women of the body politic. There is no human problem which compares with it in difficulty, in magnitude, in hopefulness. It is world-wide in its import and study. What is being contemplated is nothing less than a purposeful changing of the course of history.

To such an undertaking the highest human capacities of our time must inevitably devote themselves.

You say civilization is based upon Christianity. We are compelled to ask if you know what Christianity is. Does Christianity mean slums? Does Christianity mean ignorance? Does Christianity mean race hatred? Does Christianity mean Gatling guns on those who strike for more wages? Does Christianity mean Homestead? Ludlow and Louvain? Does Christianity mean Rockefeller, the Rothschilds and Morgan? Does Christianity mean battleships, battalions and bombs dropped from the air? And if Christianity means none of these things, why do you say this civilization is Christian? Why do you taint the name of Christ by mentioning it in the same breath with the existing industrial order?—Allan Benson.

\*"Economic Life of Equipment," by H. O. Vorlander and F. E. Raymond. Presented at annual meeting of A. S. M. E., December 2, 1931.



## ELECTRICAL WORKERS AID ARIZONA PLAN

(Continued from page 391)

foreign fields and with modern machinery, and with slave labor are producing and shipping copper to the American market. These Americans who have large foreign holdings of course care nothing if hundreds of thousands of us are thrown out of employment. They have closed down most of their American holdings and are content to live off the slave labor of their foreign holdings. We in Arizona are feeling the result of capital becoming internationalized. We are feeling it to the extent of losing everything we have worked years to build. We need more than a copper tariff, though we have worked for that. We've been told that our "best business brains" are at the top of the heap in America by virtue of their superior ability. We have listened to their solemn utterances about economic laws, supply and demand, etc. We have seen valuable space filled in the newspapers about what this banker and that industrial leader has to say about everything under the sun.

### Bankrupt Leadership

They have broken faith with us at every turn. Either they have not had the courage to accept the responsibility that must go with leadership or they are just not qualified to do the job. Some of them have jumped out of 10-story windows rather than face the results of their failures. We rather admire the honesty of those who jumped. There is no point in holding any of them personally responsible for the mess America is in, but surely we should not be sheared again.

In our everyday activities on the job we seldom have trouble in organizing for production, and we get the job done in a simpler, faster, and better way. We furnish manpower and supervision acceptable to even the most particular employers. We are part of an industry that has had a phenomenal growth, and a greater future. We do a big part of the task of satisfying America's electrical needs. For our industry and for our individual employers we get the job done right now. We work according to well-laid-out plans, sometimes helping to make the plans.

All our little plans are designed to meet the needs of the individual market and they work. We do not compete with each other on the jobs. We all have a part to do. Those of us who run jobs see to it that duties do not overlap, and that nothing is left out.

When the needs of our 120,000,000 of people in America are involved, however, we allow the whole lot of our efficient little groups to throw all thought of intelligent planning and supervision out of mind. When we allow the individual enterprizes to run in ruinous competition with each other, we undermine the very principle that built up what civilization we have—co-operation.

The electrical industry is probably the closest to changing conditions in America. We find that

In 1928 it used 54 per cent of America's copper

In 1929 it used 57 per cent of America's copper.

In 1930 it used 61 per cent of America's copper.

The I. B. E. W. is actively pushing more wiring and wider uses of electricity—which means more copper consumption. People in the industry of producing copper and living in communities dependent on the copper industry should know that we are going to play a more important part in the future of copper.

The Brotherhood is more than a building trades union. By the very nature of the electrical industry the Brotherhood must sit in on the councils of the electrical industry in any effort made to do any economic planning. The titles of ownership of our industry may remain where they are, but we are fed up with the electrical industry's continuing to foul its own nest. We have to live with it.

## A COURT DECISION—AND ECONOMIC PLANNING

(Continued from page 380)

obstacles to success seem insuperable. Economic and social sciences are largely uncharted seas.

"We have been none too successful in the modest essays in economic control already entered upon. The new proposal involves a vast extension of the area of control. Merely to acquire the knowledge required as a basis for the exercise of this multitude of judgments would be a formidable task.

"Each of the thousands of judgments involved in carrying out the plan would call for some measure of prophecy. But even more serious are the obstacles to success which inhere in the demands which execution of the project would make upon human intelligence and upon the character of men. Man is weak and his judgment is at best fallible.

"Yet the advances in the exact sciences and the achievements in invention remind us that the seemingly impossible sometimes happens. There are many men now living who were in the habit of using the age-old expression: 'It is as impossible as flying.' The discoveries in the physical science, the triumphs in invention, attest the value of the process of trial and error. These advances have been due, in large measure, to experimentation—which for two centuries has been not only free but encouraged.

"Some say that our present plight is due, in large measure, to the discouragement to which social and economic invention has been subjected. I cannot believe that the framers of the Fourteenth Amendment, or the states which ratified it, intended to leave us helpless to correct the evils of technological unemployment and excess productive capacity which the march of invention and discovery have entailed. There must be power in the states and the nation to remould through experimentation our economic practices and institutions to meet changing social and economic needs.

"To stay experimentation within the law in things social and economic is a grave responsibility. Denial of the right to such experimentation may be fraught with serious consequences to the nation. It is one of the happy incidents of the federal system that a single courageous state may, if its citizens choose, serve as a laboratory, and try novel

social and economic experiments without risk to the rest of the country. This court has the power to stay such experimentation. We may strike down the statute embodying it on the ground that in our opinion, it is arbitrary, capricious or unreasonable; for the due-process clause has been held applicable to matters of substantive law as well as to matters of procedure. But in the exercise of this power we should ever be on guard, lest we erect our prejudices into legal principles. If we would guide by the light of reason, we must let our minds be bold."

## ECONOMIC PLANNING SURVIVES FIRST PHASE

(Continued from page 379)

of the economic interests within the particular branch of production, distribution, or finance in which it is organized, and in case any such council or association is not so representative, the council shall encourage the reorganization thereof or the organization of a new council or association for such branch."

A group of critics of economic planning in the United States take the position that a competitive, individualistic order cannot plan. They hold that a privileged group in the present set-up profits by the chaos of which the present order is a part. They assert that planning can only be put into effect where the social good is placed above individual self-interest. One evidence of the truth of their point of view is contained in the fact that international bankers and the banking group in general is opposing planning of any sort in the United States.

## ROBOT SEEKS FAULTS IN TELEPHONE "BRAIN"

A mechanical and electrical robot that inspects the members of its family regularly to see whether any of them are out of order and send for the "doctor" if any sign of "illness" is discovered, has been perfected by the telephone industry and is described by Mr. E. W. Flint in a recent announcement of the Bell Telephone Laboratories, in New York City. This robot "health inspector" might be described, Mr. Flint notes, as the introspective or self-examining part of the "mechanical brain" which is the essence of the new dial systems for connecting different telephones with each other.

In the olden days of direct human operation of the telephone system each operator was continually on watch for anything going wrong on the lines and would call a repair man if needed. The dial system needs something of the same kind and so the new robot tester was developed. This device may be set in advance for a definite series of tests of each line and subscriber equipment in a telephone central or in several centrals of a system. The testing robot then begins tirelessly and methodically to apply these tests to each of the circuits for which it is responsible. If one of these circuits happens to be busy the robot has "brains" enough to wait a few seconds until that line is clear or, if necessary, to call for help or to pass over the busy line altogether. Whenever any fault is detected the robot finds out just what that fault is and rings a bell or sets up a howl for the human repair man. If everything is correct the robot gives each line in turn its o. k. until time comes for the next inspection.



## PLAN LITERATURE REACHES LARGE DIMENSIONS

(Continued from page 334)

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## MEMBER BELIEVES E. C. I. NEEDS PLANNING

(Continued from page 389)

avoid mistakes as a man can mark what he has done or show any changes that he had to make due to unforeseen conditions and it makes it an easy matter for another mechanic in the shop to follow up the job in case the one before him is sick or has been put on another job. It also acts as a record of how the work was put in and makes it easy to chase trouble if any develops after the man who did the work has left the employ of the contractor as it often happens.

To put it in another manner, the contractor often calls upon the journeyman to do engineering work on the job that can be done more efficiently in the office at a desk.

For some time I have been studying and searching for a method of getting data with which one could analyze a job when it was finished and to apply the findings on future jobs of like nature. As you well know no method or process has a right to exist or function that spends more than it earns. With this thought in mind, the method of gathering this data must be simple and accurate, it must be readily adaptable to the large job as it is to the smaller one. At the end of the job it ought to show a clear, distinct picture of what was done and how.

### Suggests Practical Helps

Many contractors now have a system of time cards that are useless in this respect. Some of them use a daily card, some use a weekly card, others use jobbing cards for work that has no relation to the work at hand whatsoever. Much time is lost in making out these cards without any more information on them other than a man worked so many hours on a certain day and where. We are often called upon to state the amount of material installed in a day. After a man has worked all day in a rush, with some one pouring concrete on his heels at times, he has a poor chance of stating the amount of conduit installed by him and his helper on that day. He is apt to guess and the guess will invariably be wrong. I would suggest some sort of pad, properly ruled and marked, be supplied that can be readily mounted on a bench or vise. This pad should be so arranged that it would be an easy matter for one to jot down the size and length of the conduit being cut, the number of cuts made and threads cut. At the end of the day it would be an easy matter to jot down a weekly time card the amount of each size of conduit installed and the number of cuts, threads and bends made. The idea is to have some sort of bookkeeping on the job that is both easy and accurate. Some sort of book should be supplied that can be used as a sort of record of material received and material at hand. It is unfair to judge the efforts of several men by the amount of conduit that has been installed by each unless there is something to show exactly what each one has done during that day. I bet that it would be revealing to some bosses that insist on using hack saws to cut large sizes of pipe.

What I had in mind is the collection of data that would show the number of times a certain operation was performed and this combined with or multiplied by the average time per operation would give us an idea of what that particular operation costs on that job. It would lead to some interesting conclusions I believe. It might give us an idea as to how much time could be saved by using other methods and to the design of tool boxes, benches and vises that would be

particularly adapted to the electrical industry. I have in mind the easy shifting of equipment from one part of a floor to another or to another floor. A tool box mounted on wheels such as the telephone and other utility companies use. I wonder how many useless steps are taken because there isn't an extra vise sent out on the job or other types of equipment? The proper size of hack saw blades with the right size of teeth plays a bigger part in the cutting of pipe than most contractors realize.

### Mechanic Knows Boss' Value

Many a dollar slips through a contractor's fingers, through a lack of fundamental business knowledge. Many of them have had no business training of any kind. Many of them still believe that their employees are out to "do" them. Nothing is farther from the truth as the mechanic with any intelligence at all realizes the importance of the boss' making a profit. Very few employers know enough to use the man's brain as well as his body. It is a wise contractor that makes his men feel that they are working with him and not for him.

I have had the opportunity to observe and study the effects of time, motion and fatigue studies and their results. I don't believe that they are welcome to the electrical industry from the mechanic's point of view.

Much time can be saved on a job by properly designed tool boxes or sheds, right size and weight of ladders, ordering special material or equipment on time, by sending enough of a certain item to the job to allow for breakage, by giving the men an idea of what is to be accomplished so that they won't be running around looking for the foremen too often for further information, by planning the work so that a man has a job to go to when he finishes the one he is on, the material should be laid out for him so that he can go right ahead. Too much time is lost by men chasing around looking for some small item that they need. They often turn things upside down, making it difficult for someone else to find anything with the result that the box is dumped out and everything sorted out again only to be mixed up again with the next trip to the box. Another source of waste is the habit of not getting to the job on time which is very common. A sleeve in some foundation wall for a service conduit will save as much as two days labor for a team, depending on the thickness of the wall. Still another source of waste is falling behind on a job with the resultant rush to get things in.

If a job is properly managed, it can be put in right, with a profit for the boss besides. That is, if the estimate was anywhere right. The foreman on the job should know how the job was figured. He should be consulted before the estimate is made up, for he is in a position to detect any difficulties not readily seen by an office man.



## ELECTRIC MINES PRODUCE INDUSTRY'S COPPER

(Continued from page 397)

Leaching and electrolytic precipitation of copper is a much more newly developed and in many ways a more interesting method of copper treatment than floatation and smelting. Oxide ore and oxides mixed with sulphides are conveyed to the leaching plant from the coarse crushers at the concentrating plant via a belt conveyor. Here it is sifted with electrically vibrated screens, oversize being sent back for re-rolling and re-screening.

At the Inspiration Consolidated Copper Company's leaching plant, constructed at Inspiration, Ariz., in 1924, four sets of 78 x 24-inch-face Traylor rolls having nine inch shells are used. One set acts as coarse rolls, two as fine rolls and the other is kept as a spare. The rolls operate at 110 r.p.m. Each set uses 275 h.p.; each roll of a set is separately driven by a 225 h.p. motor using a Lenix drive. All drives for the crushing and conveying machinery are electrically interlocked. The ore-treating capacity of the Inspiration plant is 9,000 tons daily. It takes ten hours to crush this amount of ore. When it has been crushed, the ore is delivered to the leaching tanks by a belt conveyor equipped with a sampler and a weighometer.

### 13 Tanks, 13 Days

There are 13 adjoining, lead-lined leaching tanks at Inspiration. The leaching process requires a period of 13 days. At any given time in the cycle, one tank is being filled with ore, eight tanks are undergoing acid treatment, three are being washed or "laundered" and one is being excavated.

The tanks are filled or "charged" by means of a bridge-like spreading machine which spans the row of tanks. The spreader may be moved from one tank to another. Ore is discharged from the conveyor to a belt along the spreader by means of a tripper. A second tripper, an automatically reversing one, travels along the spreader, emptying the load from the belt into the tank. The tanks are about 18 feet deep. One passage of the bridge across a tank will spread a layer of ore three feet thick in it.

When a tank has been filled, the ore is covered with a strong sulphuric acid solution to dissolve out the oxidized copper. Ferric sulphate is also added to dissolve the copper present in the sulphide form. It is highly desirable to use as little ferric sulphate in proportion to sulphuric acid and ore as possible; for if the acidity of the solution is not strong enough to prevent chemical neutrality at any point of the charge, iron salts will precipitate, carrying copper with them and forming cement copper. Cement must be sent to the smelter for treatment and adds considerably to the cost of production. Moreover, the presence of ferric sul-

phate is highly detrimental to the efficiency of electrolytic precipitation at the refinery. The problem thus becomes a very delicate one of maintaining an economic balance between the degree of extraction of the copper sulphides mixed with the oxide ore and the efficiency of electrolytic refining. Many companies find that it does not pay them to try to recover sulphides at the leaching plant and so use very little ferric sulphate in the acid solution.

The solution enters the tank through a lead pipe near the bottom and percolates upward, overflowing into a storage tank, from which it is pumped by means of a vertical screw type lead pump to the next tank in the series under acid treatment. Before delivery to the oldest ore under acid contact, the solution is piped to the tankhouse, where the solvent strength is regenerated by the addition of fresh acid. Here, too, in winter the solution is heated by steam sent through pipes immersed in the solution. Steam at five pounds pressure is furnished at the Inspiration tankhouse by the two 500-h.p. oil-fired boilers. The condensate must be carefully tested for acidity before it is allowed to enter the boilers.

Iron launders follow the acid treatment to precipitate the remaining undissolved copper. A final clear water wash ends the leaching process. Like the acid solution, these launders are sent successively through the charge by electrically driven pumps.

The charge is now drained, excavated and sent to the tailing dump. The movable, bridge-type excavator spanning the leaching tanks at Inspiration is equipped with a grab bucket, having a 17-ton wet tailing capacity, which discharges through a hopper directly into standard-gage, air-dump railroad cars. Three bucketfuls make a carload. During a period of normal production, six to ten carloads are hauled in a train and three trains are run daily—two during the day shift and one during the night.

One rather unusual development at Inspiration is the new slime-leaching plant which began operation early in 1930. It had been discovered that very fine colloidal material in the leaching charge interfered with percolation. These uncrystallized "fines" ran very high in copper content. They are now withdrawn from the screening product by hydraulic separation in two Dorr classifiers. The fine pulp or slime resulting is treated by a combination of floatation and leaching. It is first piped to the concentration plant where the available sulphides are removed by the usual floatation process.

The floatation tailings then pass through a thickener, which pumps out the excess clear water. The underflow of slime is pumped to storage tanks and covered with an extra strong acid solution. Then the slime is leached in a series of agitators having mounted propellers which thoroughly mix the slime and acid. The liquid is again abstracted in thickeners and sent to the tankhouse to join the solution from the main leaching tanks for the electrolytic precipitation of its copper content. The slime tailings are washed, dried and carried to the tailing dump.

The copper which is left in the various wash waters is recovered as copper cement in a series of iron launders. Baled tin

cans, the content of which is largely iron, are used as the precipitant in the wash waters. A traveling gantry crane spans the launders. The tin cans are unloaded from railroad cars and placed directly in the laundering tanks or in adjoining storage bins by means of an electromagnet. When copper precipitation ceases, the launder is drained and the cement excavated with a clam shell bucket. The undissolved cans are separated from the copper in a trommel 12 feet long and five feet in diameter, revolving at 13 r.p.m. The cans are returned to the launder; the copper is washed into a sump and loaded by another bucket into box cars for shipment to the smelter. Almost all leaching plants precipitate cement copper from discard wash solutions in this manner, using tin cans or scrap iron.

The Miami Copper Company, at Miami, Ariz., is another company having a large slime-leaching plant. Here the floatation tailing, estimated as being 32 per cent solids, is carried by way of an open flume to a cone thickener of 325-ft. diameter, capable of dewatering 18,000 tons of tailings daily. This particular thickener is three feet deep at the outer edges and 30 feet deep at the center. It makes one complete revolution in 45 minutes. The underflow is drawn off to a pumping station equipped with six Wilfley pumps operated by Texrope drives and 150-hp. motors. The final tailing is carried by pipe line to the tailing dump.

The acid solution in which the copper has been dissolved during the leaching is piped to the tankhouse of the refinery where the copper content is precipitated onto cathodes by electrolysis. The tanks, or cells are usually arranged in rows in such a manner that the electrolyte flows through them in series. Each cell contains a large number of anodes and cathodes connected in multiple. Practically all handling of electrodes is done by electrically operated cranes. Only the actual suspending of the cathode starting-sheets in the commercial section is done by hand.

Since great care must be exercised at the outset to insure smooth and uniform distribution of copper plating on the cathode sheet, cathodes for the commercial division of the refinery are frequently begun in a separate starting-sheet section under precisely regulated conditions. The blister copper anodes cast at the smelter are used in the starting-sheet section. The copper is plated onto amalgamated, rolled-copper blanks submerged in the electrolyte. After the sheets are well started, they are removed from the tank, stripped from the blanks with a small curved tool, cut to the proper size by means of power shears and threaded on the supporting contact bar in the cells of the commercial division.

Lead containing a small amount of antimony is usually used for the anodes of the commercial section. Cells are frequently lined with this same material. At the Inspiration refinery electrodes are hung four and one-half inches apart from center of cathode to center of cathode. They are subjected to a current density equivalent to from 14 to 16 amperes per square foot. It is necessary to paint the starting-sheets with a semi-acid-resisting paint across the solution line before suspending them in the commercial cells, to prevent the acid from eating them off at that point. They weigh about 11 or 12 pounds when placed in these final tanks and between 90 and 100 pounds when pulled out, at the end of five days.

The Raritan Copper Works, Anaconda's greatest refinery at Perth Amboy, N. J., strips its starting-sheets from the blanks at the end of 24 hours, when they weigh



about eight pounds apiece. They are pulled from the commercial cells after 10 days, having been subjected to a current of 8,000 amps. (equivalent to 18 amps. per square foot), and having attained a weight of approximately 158 pounds each.

Meter men carefully check the cathodes periodically for poor contacts and short circuits. For this testing they use both a voltmeter and a locally designed millivoltmeter at the Inspiration plant. This millivoltmeter consists of two accurately spaced contact points, mounted in a small wood frame which is placed on the cathode supporting bar for voltage reading. It is, of course, a very sensitive device for detecting trouble. Daily efficiency figures are computed for each tank from the ampere and voltage readings taken during each shift and from the weight of the commercial cathodes pulled.

Pulling of cathodes from the cells is usually done by means of a lifting basket. That at Inspiration picks up 21 cathodes (one-fourth of the number in a cell) at a time. Cathodes are first washed in boiling water, then dropped by a crane onto a steel rack; the racks in turn are picked up by storage battery trucks, run over scales and deposited on railroad cars for shipment to the casting furnaces at the smelter. In the box car the cathodes are lifted and stacked by hand.

Power consumption is by far the largest item in tankhouse costs at the refinery. Many plants use d. c. generators driven by steam engines or steam turbines. Some use a. c. turbine-driven generators with synchronous converters. It is frequently advantageous to use a geared d. c. turbine-driven generator rather than a steam engine one because of smaller initial cost, maintenance and space requirements. A geared d. c. turbine, moreover, has a four to eight per cent efficiency advantage over a. c. generation and subsequent conversion, if the generator is located near the electrolytic plant.

Three 5,450-hp. synchronous motors operating at 500 r.p.m. supply the driving force at the Inspiration refinery. Each motor drives two generators having capacities of 6,000 amps. at 320 v. A single circuit passes around the tankhouse in a U-shape. Since the tanks are arranged in two parallel lines, extreme precautions must be taken to avoid short circuits. The suction pump controlling the circulation of the electrolyte through the cells and the intakes of the tanks themselves are carefully provided with stout rubber hose insulation. The solution is carried to the central distributing launder in tile piping.

Power used at the United Verde Copper Company's big plant at Clarkdale, Ariz., is furnished by four steam-driven turbo-generators—two of 6,000-kw. and two of 2,000-kw. capacity. Steam is generated by waste heat from the reverberatory furnaces at the smelter. Two oil-fired boilers supply extra steam. Additional power is purchased when needed from the Arizona Power Company, the two systems operating in parallel.

There are approximately 500 motors in the entire Clarkdale plant, furnishing over 17,500 connected horsepower. Current is distributed in underground conduit at 2,300 v., three-phase, to four substations located at important load centers. Motors of 50 hp. or more are operated at 2,300 v. and those of less at 460 v. In addition several fractional horsepower motors are run from the lighting circuit. All underground circuits are plainly tagged in each of the 25 man-holes. By 1929 safety switches had practically entirely replaced open-knife switches, except at the power house and

substation switchboards. The company also changed from manually to automatically controlled starting equipment at that time.

The presence of at least two journeymen electricians on all "hot work" on circuits of over 110 v. has long been a firm rule at the Clarkdale plant. Rubber gloves for this work are provided by the company and regularly tested. Normally about 25 men are employed in the electrical department; but like so many others, the Clarkdale plant was forced to discontinue production about a year ago. When the plant is operating, it is divided up into sections and assigned to individual electricians for inspection and maintenance. It is up to the maintenance man to keep his section running smoothly. He is paid on the bonus system, with deductions from his wages for any delays resulting from break-downs in his department.

Continuity of service is provided for at Clarkdale by duplicate drives in all of the important parts of the plant. Spare motors are permanently mounted for driving the pulverized coal burners supplying the smelter reverberatories. Others are stationed in the crushing and floatation departments, spare parts are stored in convenient places, completed records of all drives kept and maps of the intricate distribution system posted for the use of the maintenance men. Similar duplicate lines and spare equipment form an integral part of the power system of every well-regulated copper works.

There are many different methods and combinations of methods for recovering

and preparing copper. Each company handles its ore and produces its copper in the way best suited to its own conditions, after making careful analyses of the form of the copper, the minerals combined with it, and the relative costs of various possible methods of production.

The objection that free working men raise to prison labor is not because prisoners are employed, but because of the methods of their employment. The hope of all free laboring men and of all fair industry is to find a way to employ prisoners at the least possible competition with free labor. These prisoners manufacture for sale on the open market in every city in America cheap products which are to be found in the stores and shops in competition with the products of free industry. Shirts, shoes, brooms, overalls, pants, harnesses, brushes, chairs, wire, monuments, hosiery, clothing, whips and a variety of other products are sold by the small retailers and in the big department stores. These products are dumped into the market under various names and labels that are devised to conceal from the public their true character. The public that buys such goods never realizes their prison origin; and the dealers who put them on the market zealously guard the secret of their ability to undersell all competition.

—American Federationist, June, 1921.

To judge human nature rightly, a man may sometimes have a very small experience, provided he has a very large heart.—Bulwer-Lytton.

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3	B-J, 463-465	70	659198 659209	164	225151 225550	281	402130 402138	407	618329 618342
3	C-J, 1299-1303	72	958469 958475	164	269401 269980	283	701741 701748	409	446877 446935
3	D-J, 39-43	73	599371 599421	167	628923 628928	284	442736 442779	413	127776 127839
3	A-3-H, 275-277	75	447728 447735	169	631505 631510	284	198040	413	145205 145207
3	A-4-H, 6724-6725	76	485777 485840	173	233566 23377	285	38970 38983	415	52916 52932
3	A-4-H, 6504-6572	77	594482 594626	174	620186 620201	286	634808 634815	415	143731
3	O-A, 1627-1734	79	661530 661592	176	13506 13506	288	97374 97407	416	91137 91153
3	X-G, 4574	80	86401 86430	176	335362 335416	290	5856 5862	417	61203
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L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS
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565	903053	903073	679	650195	650198	862	80807	1156	92253
566	65509	65509	680	706290	706294	863	46428		
567	375521	375594	680	144640	144641	864	242973		
567	10561	10580	681	458248	458249	864	15314		
569	404083	404141	683	80251	80280	864	665251		
570	16205	16215	685	225458		865	457805		
571	32585	32600	685	603798	603823	865	10225		
573	658847	658849	686	177198	177219	869	441088		
574	332693	332735	688	18693	18697	870	203134		
574	24013		691	6839	6853	873	364442		
575	74832	74858	694	209251		874	664355		
577	33835	33846	694	546751	546788	885	57483		
580	52591	52599	694	316485	316500	886	280844		
583	616672	616690	695	58951	58967	890	706436		
583	26170	26194	697	135671	135680	892	637213		
584	495295	495382	697	302922	303000	902	640801		
584	242692	242784	697	590251	590252	902	55190		
586	396232	396290	699	42122	42141	907	61581		
588	179860	179893	701	812599	812600	912	459401		
591	634201	634215	701	45301	45313	914	169861		
592	263770	263771	702	513523	513750	915	75926		
593	2949	2963	702	740251	740444	918	22089		
594	619565	619575	704	212707	212736	919	593860		
595	23560	23562	710	653727	653762	922	21711		
595	585087	585220	711	514689	514738	937	15703		
595	45941	45942	712	368402	368419	948	241791		
596	440613	440620	713	570991	571165	948	188988		
599	924895	924910	713	115681	115720	948	750751		
600	1680	1685	716	322191	322340	953	36527		
601	148594	148595	716	289691	289720	956	83713		
601	619872	619888	717	251215	251273	958	657378		
602	616322	616340	717	9752	9756	963	38764		
602	20742	20745	719	82858	82886	970	694573		
603	620905	620905	722	549761	549788	971	443165		
607	78075	78083	723	278966	279000	972	665204		
611	143046	143063	723	741751	741760	978	74482		
613	663751	663840	725	231918	231946	987	976472		
613	463429	463500	728	66109	66118	991	677214		
617	50402		729	14867	14877	995	632134		
617	100386	100410	731	632457	632475	996	65111		
619	630338	630347	732	439777	439813	1002	337866		
623	90531	90553	734	82809	82810	1024	606422		
625	445714	445715	734	540986	541103	1024	302183		
629	210634	210668	735	663272	663274	1024	82513		
631	558780	558820	743	250372	250399	1025	973160		
632	73653	73672	757	615670	615679	1029	790063		
632	209852		760	72396	72406	1032	768231		
636	123727	123750	762	57426	57445	1036	446203		
636	553501	553505	763	635421	635436	1036	157217		
640	334895	334924	770	308673	308759	1037	565696		
642	142243	142259	772	702363	702366	1047	169324		
644	632764	632783	773	77579	77611	1054	37327		
646	47459	47464	774	78776	78838	1057	482518		
648	455665	455740	784	639001	639020	1072	858702		
648	149798	149801	787	916436	916448	1086	341572		
649	534831	534857	792	707228	707237	1087	19629		
654	2554	2560	798	954719	954732	1091	636616		
655	13385	13393	802	675556	675566	1095	69277		
656	84034	84076	809	49592	49596	1095	82201		
658	39446	39452	811	64586	64590	1099	787757		
660	430565	430607	817	548424	548713	1101	341794		
661	205931	205945	817	127732	127741	1105	658281		
664	78379	78404	820	50607	50619	1108	81668		
665	615168	615186	838	69820	69840	1118	77142		
666	452621	452764	840	664965	664979	1131	38550		
666	65254		849	623577	623580	1135	614250		
668	74652	74671	850	746276	746280	1144	81318		
669	241694	241702	854	205348	205376	1147	59278		

## WOMAN'S WORK

(Continued from page 402)

## Production for Use

We must have a government that will restore money to its original and only real purpose, that of facilitating exchange between producer and consumer. Our industrialists must be made to realize that they will have to produce for use of consumers, and that wage earners are consumers, and therefore the wage earner will have to have a bigger share of the value of his product in order that he may exchange it for the products of other workers. Wealth cannot continue to draw its wages unless labor gets its share. We have been gypped, mulcted, taxed, socked and bled for centuries by the Juggernaut of wealth. Now the machine has broken down and it seems they are having a terrible time getting it started again. It is up to us to see that the machine itself is changed to conform to our needs and wishes. What hurts labor, hurts the nation.

We want planned production, adjusted to the needs of consumers so that steady work may be provided for those in the industry. We want wages increasing with the value of the products. We want an adjustment in the hours of labor so that everybody may work. We want pensions for the aged, prohibition of child labor, and unemployment insurance to fill up any possible gaps. We must get rid of some of the sneak thieves along the road between the maker and the buyer. The capitalistic system cannot run unless it is adjusted to the needs of the people and that powerful inner ring who control politics, industry and finance must realize, for their own good, that this is so.

When Senator Huey Long proposed in the Senate to limit incomes to not more than one million dollars a year and inheritances to not more than five million, he said he did it for the sake of the wealthy, lest they should have everything taken away from them. The wealthy are in the position of the boy who put his hand into a pitcher of

goodies, in Aesop's fable. In endeavoring to get as large a handful as possible, he took so many that he could not draw his hand out through the narrow neck of the pitcher. His wailings and howlings attracted a stranger, who advised him that he would have to take less at a time or not get any at all.

The wage earners and producers have never tried to get more than their share, in fact, they have not even tried to get what they rightfully should have. What we must have is more courage, more determination, and more organization. That means, stick to your union.

Inmates of the asylums could hardly think of a more foolish or absurd way to run industry than the employers' associations, banker and dinner clubs are attempting to run it today, with the result that the whole industrial system is practically bankrupt—with millions of people tramping the streets begging for jobs and sorely pressed for enough food and clothing to keep their miserable bodies and souls together.—H. H. Brouch.

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THE first principle of self-preservation is to preserve your neighbor because, without him, you can not preserve yourself.

*Paraphrase of Herbert Spencer*

